

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4310.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Societies.

**JOINT MEETINGS OF THE ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY, THE BRITISH PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and THE MIND ASSOCIATION, will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W., on the following dates:**  
JUNE 24, at 4 P.M. Chairman, Prof. CARVETH READ. Subject, a Symposium on 'Instinct and Intelligence.' Papers by Dr. C. S. MYERS, Prof. C. LLOYD MORGAN, Mr. H. WILSON CARR, Prof. G. F. STOUT, and Mr. W. MACDOUGALL.  
JUNE 25, at 11 A.M. Chairman, Prof. S. ALEXANDER. Subject, a Discussion on 'Are Secondary Qualities Independent of Perception?' by Dr. T. PERROT NUNN and C. SCHILLER.  
JUNE 25, at 3 P.M. Chairman, Prof. G. DAWES HICKS. Papers on 'Experimental Psychology' by Messrs. G. DAWES HICKS, W. H. WINCH, K. BULLOUGH, and C. SPEARMAN.  
For further information apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, Aristotelian Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W.

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The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

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## Educational.

**THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND**

THE SECOND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1910.

THE SENATE has decided that, in 1911 and after, it will not be necessary for candidates for the B.A. Degree to have passed the Second University Examination in Arts; but it has ordered that all Candidates for Second University Examination in Arts be informed that those who have passed this Examination in 1910, or previously, can enter for B.A. Degree Examination on a more restricted programme than those who have not passed the Examination.

**SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION**

FOR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS of 70l. and under, open to Boys under 15 on July 1, will be held on JULY 12 and Following Days.

—Apply HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

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will be held on JUNE 22, 23 and 24, to fill up not less than SEVEN RESIDENTIAL and THREE NON-RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, and also some Exhibitions.—For particulars apply, by letter, to THE BURSAR, Little Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

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THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

## Situations Vacant.

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.**

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMIC HISTORY.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH will, on MONDAY, July 18 next, or some subsequent day, proceed to the appointment of a LECTURER in ECONOMIC HISTORY. The Lecturer will be required to deliver in each year a full Ordinary and a full Honours Graduation Course. Salary 250l. per annum. Tenure, five years, which may be renewed. Each applicant should lodge with the undersigned, not later than MONDAY, July 4, 1910, twenty copies of his application and twenty copies of any testimonials he may desire to present. One copy of the application should be signed.

M. C. TAYLOR, Secretary, Univ. Court.

University of Edinburgh, May 27, 1910.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.**

FACULTY OF LAW.

LIVERPOOL BOARD OF LEGAL STUDIES.

LECTURESHIP IN "LAW AND CUSTOM OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION."

Applications are invited for the LECTURESHIP. The emoluments are a fixed stipend of 75l. per annum, and the appointment will be made for a period of three years. The duties of the post are to be entered upon on OCTOBER 1, 1910.—Applications, together with the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be forwarded to the undersigned on or before JUNE 23, 1910. Further particulars may be obtained from

F. HEBBLETHWAITE, M.A., Registrar.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.**

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

A JUNIOR LECTURER (Woman) will be appointed, to begin work in SEPTEMBER next. Salary 180l. per annum.—Applications, addressed to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, must be received not later than JUNE 11.

W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.**

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.

THE GOVERNORS are prepared to receive applications for the post of LECTURER IN ENGLISH (Woman) at the above-named College. Candidates should have Training College experience, and possess a University Degree, or its equivalent. Salary 180l. per annum.

The Lady appointed will be required to assist in supervising School Practice and other Technical Exercises, and to commence duties on SEPTEMBER 5 next.

Form of application, to be returned on or before JUNE 16 next, may be obtained from the undersigned.

T. W. BRYERS, Education Secretary.

Education Offices, 15, John Street, Sunderland.

May 31, 1910.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.**

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THE COUNCIL is prepared to receive applications for the position of PRINCIPAL of the above-named College to commence duties in SEPTEMBER next, at a salary of 500l. per annum. No fees.

The person appointed to be a Graduate of a British University prepared to take part in the Teaching Work of the College, and must have had experience in the organisation and teaching of a Training College.

Canvassing members of the Council, directly or indirectly, until after the first selection by the Committee of Candidates, will disqualify the applicant on whose behalf such canvassing shall have been made.

Applications in writing, accompanied by not more than six recent original testimonials (which will be returned), addressed to the undersigned, at the Town Hall, Sunderland, and endorsed "Day Training College, Appointment of Principal" in the left-hand corner of the envelope, will be received up to, but not later than, 12 noon on JUNE 16 next.

FRAS. M. BOWEY, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Sunderland, May 31, 1910.

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.**

THE CURATORS of the TAYLOR INSTITUTION will proceed, in the course of the present Term, to the election of a LECTURER in GERMAN for Michaelmas Term, 1910. The appointment in the first instance will be for Three Years, with an annual stipend of 150l. inclusive of any Fees paid for attendance at his Lectures and Classes.—Applications, stating age and qualifications, accompanied by testimonials, should be addressed to the Curators, Taylor Institution, Oxford, on or before SATURDAY, June 18. Candidates should send twelve copies of their application and testimonials. Preference will be given to a well-trained young German who has had some experience as a Lecturer.

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Classified Advertisements, Magazines, &c., continued on p. 660.

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The dangers that affrighted Bowen did not inspire dread in the mind of James Mill. A hard-headed Scotsman, he exalted reason at the expense of the heart, and resolved that from his cradle his son John should be a Benthamite of the Benthamites. Then began that extraordinary system of education described in the 'Autobiography.' At two years old the child was taught to read, and at three he began Greek. Mill himself estimated highly the benefit he derived from his father's system. "I started," he says, "I may fairly say, with an advantage of a quarter of a century over my contemporaries"; and when we find men of ability, who were

twenty or twenty-five years his seniors, treating the young man as an equal, we see that there must have been ground for the assertion. In after years he became the fervent apostle of Individualism, yet of all men he was left the least free to develop his own individuality. The influence of his father is written in large characters over all he thought and did. The letters suggest in no doubtful fashion that the soul of Mill was led captive, and that there was, as with Milton's lion at creation, a struggle to get free. The lion succeeded, but whether Mill ultimately succeeded is doubtful. The influence of his father had been so potent that some may think the real John Stuart Mill never came completely into being. Till the age of fifteen he absorbed the ideas of other men, but at that age he began to be capable of reproducing ideas. It is not uninteresting to note that, according to Prof. Thompson, Lord Kelvin experienced the same mental revolution at this age. To some men the great change comes when they are in their last year at college, though to many it never comes at all. The occasion of the revolution in Mill's case is noteworthy. He had been reading Dumont's 'Traité de Législation,' which contains the principal conclusions of Bentham. If Matthew Arnold's definition be accepted, Mill then began to be religious, for with him the Utilitarian creed became distinctly touched with emotion, a phenomenon that his father could never have understood. The training of James Mill, as his son confesses, led to "an undervaluing of poetry, and of Imagination generally, as an element of human nature," with the natural result that at twenty there was a reaction from Benthamism.

Of this spiritual crisis there is no account in the letters, and the editor, Mr. Hugh S. R. Elliot, has no more than a reference to it in his critical Introduction. We regret the omission, for we had hoped that these letters would have enabled us to perceive the state of Mill's mind in 1826 and 1827. Bain and Leslie Stephen find the cause of the crisis in overwork, but the 'Autobiography' (132 *sqq.*) suggests that this reason does not exhaust the matter. The father destined the son to be a reasoning machine, such as a superior Babbage might have designed; but the son became a man remarkable for intensity and depth of feeling. To this the letters bear emphatic testimony. The intellect failed to afford him comfort, and his emotional nature found satisfaction in the healing influence of that poetry which his father and his spiritual father, Bentham, had depreciated. From Wordsworth he derived deep enjoyment, for the poet opened the mind that had been hitherto sealed to the charm of poetry. To the scandal of his Utilitarian friends he began to study Coleridge, Goethe, and Carlyle, and developed a wonderful receptivity of mind. The man who was deeply influenced by Bentham, Wordsworth, Comte, the German Idealists, Mrs. Taylor

and her daughter, was no mere "intellectualist": they all, in their different ways, taught him to feel what his father had taught him to think.

Gladstone called Mill the saint of Rationalism, but these letters afford material for the *advocatus diaboli*. Mr. Elliot and Miss Mary Taylor deal with his private life, and give an account of his relations with Mrs. Taylor. James Mill taxed his son with being in love with another man's wife, and to this charge he replied that he had no other feeling towards her than he would have towards an equally able man. In July, 1849, Mr. Taylor died, and in April, 1851, Mill married his widow. "It is a mistake," writes Mrs. Mill's granddaughter,

"to suppose, as some of Mill's biographers have done, that his marriage led to a complete estrangement between him and his family. There was no coldness, no displeasure on their side. His mother used to visit him at the India House, where she always appears to have been kindly received. His letters to her are always respectful, and, though somewhat cold, yet express affection and unvarying solicitude for her health. The bitter resentment which some apparent or real omission on their part had roused in him is shown to other members of his family, but never directly to her."

His mother did not call upon Mrs. Taylor the day after Mill had announced his intended marriage. He resented what he considered a slight, and visited his wrath upon his brothers and sisters. After his marriage he seems never to have visited his mother in her own home. In April, 1854, his sisters told him that she was seriously ill, and would be much happier if he would go and see her. Miss Taylor does not know whether he responded to this appeal, but, writing to his mother in June, he mentions having seen her. His doctor advised him to go to the Continent, and during his absence she passed away. "Mill's letters to his own family are too many of them painful, though strangely interesting, reading," concludes Miss Taylor.

"He cannot by the most wounding reproaches shake their faith in him as a 'great and good man.' He seems to endeavour to do this, but fails. They recognise that he is cruel and insulting to them, and they suffer acutely, but their affection is as invincible as his resentment. It is wonderful to see a whole family thus loving and enduring. Not one bitter word is flung back to him. One sees that he reigns in all their hearts. A marvel of cruelty! Yet how deep and rich must the nature be that can so reign in spite of all! As one reads one feels less anger with him than deep love and admiration for those brave women, who seem to consider in each scornful word only the wound from which it springs, and which they perpetually seek to find and heal."

These letters Miss Taylor has not seen fit to give us, but her words suggest that, even if they were before us, they would not clear Mill's conduct from some stain. We imitate her reticence by going no further here into a painful matter, which,

after all, is nothing like so important as Mill's work for the improvement of mankind.

It is a relief to turn from this relationship to those with Carlyle, Sterling, Bain, Tocqueville, and many another. Still, even here the influence of Mrs. Taylor is unmistakable, for these friendships did not ripen into intimacies, except, perhaps, in the case of Sterling. To Sterling, Mill penned a pathetic letter on learning that his friend was at the point of death. "I have never so much wished for another life," Mill passionately declares,

"as I do for the sake of meeting you in it. The chief reason for desiring it has always seemed to me to be that the curtain may not drop altogether on those one loves and honours. Every analogy which favours the idea of a future life leads one to expect that if such a life there be, death will no further change our character than as it is liable to be changed by any other important event in our existence—and I feel most acutely what it would be to have a firm faith that the world to which one is in progress was enriching itself with those by the loss of whom this world is impoverished. If we lose you, the remembrance of your friendship will be a precious possession to me as long as I remain here, and the thought of you will often be an incitement to me when in time of need, and sometimes a restraint. I shall never think of you but as one of the noblest, and quite the most lovable of all men I have known or ever look to know."

Though many letters are given, yet in the first volume the omissions are startling. *The Athenæum* has often complained of the lack of care in preserving Mill's letters shown by his principal correspondents. In the seventh volume of the works of Tocqueville, published through Calmann-Lévy by his widow, there are a great many allusions which suggest intimacy between Mill and Tocqueville's friends. The letters from Tocqueville to Mill in 1836 and 1841 show that there must have been many of high interest from Mill to Tocqueville, yet not one is printed in these volumes, though there is a letter to M. Gustave de Beaumont, the editor of the works and correspondence of the French thinker. The letters to Mrs. Austin, except two, are likewise missing.

It is difficult to believe that the author of the letter to Sterling is the philosopher whose writings betray an intense reserve of manner, and we feel tempted to the conception of a double nature, one part of which is James Mill, and the other dominated by the struggles of John Stuart Mill to become free. There is the abstract, cold, heavy, philosophic writer, and for his impenetrability and austerity we hold James Mill largely responsible. But there is also, as these letters clearly indicate, the spontaneous, vigorous stylist, with that indefinable, personal element which forms so attractive a feature in the works of great writers. The wheel was come full circle: James Mill had dug a pit for Emotion, and Reason was

in danger of falling in. An intellectual Nemesis overtook, and rightly overtook the father. Long ago Pascal perceived that the heart has reasons the reason knows not of, and John Mill, unlike his father, never refused to apprehend a truth that could not be proved. In one respect both father and son were at a grave disadvantage in their search for truth, for they both lived in the pre-Darwinian age. In these letters, as in Book IV. of his 'Principles of Political Economy,' Mill contemplates a stationary condition of society, a condition that the views enounced in 1859 make impossible. In this famous book the dualism in Mill comes out strangely. In Book II. he advocates peasant proprietorship and co-operation, essentially in his sense Individualistic schemes; yet in Book IV. he seems already to favour Socialism. He did not recognize the inconsistency, which has disconcerted many of his admirers and led to his being claimed as a prophet by people of conflicting opinions.

With regard to the Socialism mentioned in the first volume, and discussed in the last part of the political correspondence, it is clear that Mill greatly modified his views in later life. The selection of the letters from his drafts or copies presents, of course, a very partial view, inasmuch as it is just those which he did not think it necessary to keep, and still more those which he did not mark for publication, written in the last or political part of his life, which might now offer a large degree of interest. The view presented of his activity in connexion with the land question, for example, is insufficient, in spite of the inclusion of a tract at p. 387, vol. ii. All the modifications of the existing system for which he fought so strenuously still leave private property, inheritance, contract, and competition. The Individualism of James Mill persists in his son.

Individualist as, in some respects, he was to the last, J. S. Mill's attitude to human misery was tinged with that emotion of which his father was destitute, for the son's receptive mind endowed him with wide sympathies. James Mill condemned government by women as decisively as John Knox, but John Mill supported with all his reasoned eloquence the extension of the franchise to them. In a letter to Miss Nightingale he discusses her suggestion that reformers ought to work directly for the abolition of the wrongs of women, and not indirectly for their abolition by the use of political power. "God knows I do not undervalue those miseries," he writes,

"for I think that man, and woman too, a heartless coward, whose blood does not boil at the thought of what women suffer; but I am quite persuaded that if we were to remove them all to-morrow, in ten years new forms of suffering would have arisen, for no earthly power can ever prevent the constant, unceasing, unsleeping, elastic pressure of human egotism from weighing down and thrusting aside those who have not the

power to resist it. Where there is life there is egotism."

Evidently the thinker dreads the preponderance of any class, party, or sex. Checks are required to restrain the egotism of all three. If one meets a Mameluke, one likewise meets a Crusader. If one meets a Nationalist, one likewise meets an Imperialist. In the world of nature every force has its recoil, and in the world of men and women Mill sees a similar law at work, and wants to give it wider scope.

The letters confirm our impression that Mill devoted his whole public life to the welfare of the people, and that he did all that one man could do to achieve that end. His patent intellectual honesty, his zeal for truth, and his struggle against injustice are abiding possessions of the race.

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*Christologies Ancient and Modern.* By William Sanday. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE chief points of interest in this volume are a statement of a philosophy of history, a tentative Christology, and a contribution to the ethics of Creed-subscription. A critic of an essay on 'The Guiding Principle of Symbolism' in Dr. Sanday's last book, 'The Life of Christ in Recent Research,' was puzzled to understand how the author could accept so much of modern criticism yet work round so nearly to the position implied in the ancient Creeds. Dr. Sanday explains that he believes that in God's hand is the whole course of human history, and especially the history of those who deliberately seek His guidance. He therefore traces God's influence in the "ultimate decisions, the fundamental decisions, of the Church of the Fathers." He adds:—

"It is to me incredible that He should intend the course of modern development to issue in direct opposition to them. If I find my own thought leading me into such opposition, I at once begin to suspect that there is something wrong, and I retrace my steps and begin again."

What is the criterion of a divine influence in decisions? Is it the deliberation with which they are formulated, the character of the men who pronounced them, or their duration as ideas or principles? For seven hundred years the Roman Church has seen in the Pope the Vicar of Christ, and before the reign of Innocent III. he was recognized as Vicar of St. Peter. Does the long continuance of the claim make the Bishop of Rome the Vicar of Christ or of St. Peter? Modern political development has receded from the idea of a universal empire, but for long ages thinkers believed the Empire to be a divine institution which could not be moved. Dr. Sanday sees the hand of God in history, and history is movement. Ideas and



institutions, such as the theory of the Empire and the Empire itself, rise and pass away; nevertheless on Dr. Sanday's showing some are permanent, though their expression or form may change. Why, it must be asked, are the decisions of the Church of the Fathers to have permanence, while other decisions of thought, which have had an almost universal sway, are to perish?

In the chapter 'Presuppositions of a Modern Christology' Dr. Sanday deals with the theory of a Subliminal Self, and in the chapter 'A Tentative Modern Christology' makes use of that theory for the purposes of a Christology. Two propositions are set forth: (a) that the proper seat or locus of all divine indwelling, or divine action upon the human soul, is the subliminal consciousness; (b) that the same, or the corresponding, subliminal consciousness is the proper seat or locus of the Deity of the incarnate Christ. Dr. Sanday explains that in the self there is a region below consciousness which is a storehouse of the experiences of sense-impressions, thoughts, and emotions which make up human life, and these experiences, after combination and modification, come up into consciousness, "often in quite different shapes from those in which they sank beneath it." It is evident that this other self or part of self, or whatever it is, is the product or creation of the conscious self, and Dr. Sanday speaks of the under world which is a repetition or reflection of the upper world. For some unknown reason he claims that it is a clear gain if we grasp the idea that the work of the Holy Spirit belongs to the lower sphere; and he asserts that it is in the subterranean regions that whatsoever is of divine in the soul of man passes into the roots of his being. The lower these regions or strata, the less they are touched by the conscious self; yet it is declared that the lower is a repetition of the higher region, and that in the lower what is divine in man passes into his being. Dr. Sanday is really putting forward a theory of a second self which has an experience of its own outside the bounds of consciousness.

Dr. Sanday passes to the idea of the incarnate Christ, and says that "if whatever we have of divine must needs pass through a strictly human medium, the same law would hold good even for Him." He speaks of the upper medium, which is the proper field of all active expression, and of the lower deeps, which are the natural home of whatever is divine; and pictures the consciousness of the Lord as "the narrow neck through which alone the divine could come to expression." Dr. Sanday is aware of difficulties, and knows that the question will be asked: "What ground have we for thinking that there was in Him a root of being striking down below the strata of consciousness, by virtue of which He was more than human?" His reply is "that we know it by the marks which have been appealed to all down the centuries in proof that in

Him Deity and humanity were combined." Dr. Sanday wishes to avoid a separation of the Divine and human in Christ, and hence his use by analogy of the theory of a Subliminal Self. He pictures the working of our Lord's consciousness, and the storing of impressions and emotions by the same processes "by which any one of us becomes the living receptacle of personal experiences." Is this receptacle identical with the Subliminal Self, and is it the seat of the Deity of the incarnate Christ? The Subliminal Self or Consciousness of the Lord was formed or somehow caused by His consciousness, and it is the seat of His Deity. Dr. Sanday's theory is put forward as an explanation of the method by which Christ's Deity expresses itself in His humanity, and yet we are driven to conclude that His human consciousness is the maker of the seat or locus of His Deity. The Subliminal Self with its separate experiences and the conscious self with its experiences suggest a double personality in man, and Dr. Sanday's tentative Christology, apart from other difficulties, creates a dualism in the person of Christ.

Dealing with the Creeds, Dr. Sanday says that we must modernize, whether we will or not; and with special reference to the Athanasian Creed he declares, "It is not really I who say it, but the Church which says it," and states that he repeats it, not as an individual, but as a member of the Church. He is not responsible for it, he claims, but desires to enter into the mind of the Church, and therefore repeats it. "For the Creed as it stands the Church is responsible, and not I." Dr. Sanday admits that he is a member of the Church of England, yet he repudiates responsibility for the Creed, and throws that responsibility on the Church. There is a text in the first Corinthian Epistle which says that "the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body."

Dr. Sanday in this book is seeking to show how a traditional theology may be modernized. The mediæval scholastics accepted the dogma of the Church, and attempted to rationalize it; and in modernizing he is engaged in the same task.

*Peerage and Pedigree.* By J. Horace Round. 2 vols. (Nisbet & Co.)

In these two full volumes Mr. Round continues his wonderful studies in peerage and family history. We say "wonderful" because we do not believe that any other scholar, living or dead, could have commanded such a wealth of genealogical and diplomatic learning, such intimate familiarity with documents, or have used them with so rich a sense of humour and a satire so pungent. One is sometimes inclined to regret that an historian whose mind is steeped in feudal ideas,

as Mr. Round's is, does not devote his great learning to the writing of some comprehensive work on Norman history which should embody the conclusions to which his unique studies have led him. But it must be remembered that the work which he has done, and continues to do, and which therefore, we must conclude, is the work he feels himself best fitted to do, is not merely destructive. Before a building can be begun, the ground has to be cleared, and the rotten foundations of previous structures have to be removed.

If Mr. Round's *seva indignatio* against forged pedigrees, sham ancestries, and armorial anachronisms seems to careless readers exaggerated, it will not so strike the serious historian. "Those of us who care for ancient descent and the tenure of ancestral lands," he justly observes, "view with indignation the ridicule aroused by claims to either, consequent on that jostling of the true by the false which has led at times to the hasty conclusion that all are false together." His object is to rescue an important branch of history from the reproach cast upon it by ignorant or fraudulent inventors. His task is not to uproot, but to weed; not to destroy, but to refine the metal. Mediæval heraldry, for example, is a true branch of archaeology, a "part of the life of its time"; but to confuse it with the so-called "armory" of brand-new grants of to-day, and to imagine that a modern grant of arms creates a "privilege" and ennobles a plebeian, is absurd. The College of Arms has not the supreme authority claimed for it. The Earl Marshal is its master.

To distinguish between the true and the false in genealogy and heraldry is Mr. Round's object, and so vast is his documentary apparatus and his accumulated learning that he is the recognized adviser of the Crown in cases of disputed descents of dignities heard before the House of Lords—now; for he shows conclusively that the "Court of Chivalry," presided over by the Earl Marshal or his Commissioners, was the proper court to which such cases were referred down to the Oxford peerage case in 1625-6, though (as in the famous Abergavenny case) the King sometimes referred them to the Lords. It is only natural that he should have small patience with amateurs who dabble in the complicated subject, "midway between law and history," which he has made his own. When Mr. Baring-Gould writes of the great feudal office of Butler of Ireland, held by the house of Ormonde, as if it were little better than the job of the hired greengrocer—one might as well confound the village constable with the Constable of England—or derives the house of Ferrers from a blacksmith, or thinks that a cordwainer makes ropes, and that "corviser" is derived from "forced labour," his critic rightly shows him no mercy.

There is nothing, however, so hard to kill as a genealogical myth, and Mr.

Round is naturally exasperated when year after year he points out "gross errors" in such works as Burke's 'Peerage' and 'Landed Gentry' (which have, however, occasionally the merit of refuting each other), and yet these errors reappear in each "revised" edition. The great Grosvenor myth about Hugh Lupus (there never was a Hugh Lupus before the late Duke of Westminster), uncle of the imaginary Gilbert "le Gros veneur," is sure to make its reappearance in the newspapers whenever something deserving of "journalism" is occurring at Eaton; and the 'Dictionary of National Biography' too often lends its authority to such legends. The "Saxon" descents of many old families are still firmly believed, though it is doubtful whether any house except that of Berkeley can prove an unquestionable pre-Conquest tenure.

In his chapters on 'Tales of the Conquest' and 'Some "Saxon" Houses,' Mr. Round demolishes the pretensions of those who "came over with the Conqueror," or held "under the Heptarchy" or under the Confessor. Deliberately concocted charters, or charters antedated by a century or two, forged pedigrees in Latin, Old French, and Old English, the fruit of those prolific parents the Tudor heralds, are responsible for most of these proud impostures. "Family tradition," worthless for eleventh- and even twelfth-century facts, is adduced; and genealogists conveniently ignore the late origin of the use of surnames and the proof afforded by Christian names. So one after the other famous legends are laughed to scorn:—

"It is sad to think that Sir John [Kinardsley]'s halberd must go the way of Mr. Trafford's flail, of De Warrene's rusty sword, and of Mr. Shobington on his bull, but they will find themselves in goodly company. The ghostly lords of Ashburnham and of Stourton have trod the way before them, and a host of 'Saxon' forefathers are about to follow in their train."

They do, with a vengeance; for Mr. Round makes short work of the "Saxon" claims of Howard, Temple, Sneyd, Stanley (an obviously Norman stock), Kingscote, Mitford, Digby, even Dering, and a host more. But it must not be supposed that the ruthless critic, whilst cutting off preposterous claims, denies for one moment the distinguished and ancient tenures of these families. There are numerous houses going back to the thirteenth century, and some even to the twelfth: their mistake lay in trying to prove a still more ancient tenure. Mr. Round's familiarity with Domesday, that vital test of tenure, makes it an easy task to laugh a number of such claims out of court. Why should not the Carews, whose ancestor appears as tenant-in-chief, or baron, in Domesday, be satisfied with such honour, without attempting an "Anglo-Saxon" descent in the pages of Burke?

The fullest examination of preposterous pedigrees is found in the discussion of 'The Caffrington Imposture,' where

various lines of worthy Smiths are investigated and separated; and that on 'The Rise of the Berties,' in which it is shown that this family, instead of coming from "Bertieland" in Prussia, "in company with the Saxons," descend from a mason who was employed in Winchester Cathedral, and afterwards built Calshot and other Solent castles, and whose father was a small copyhold farmer at Bersted early in the sixteenth century. The origin is creditable enough, and though Richard Bertie, who married the Duchess of Suffolk, and claimed the barony of Willoughby as "tenant by the courtesy," *jure uxoris* (a complex problem to which Mr. Round brings a mass of elaborate evidence), was consequently held to be "no gentleman," he seems to have been man enough not to be ashamed of his respectable grandfather. The idea put forward in a venturesome newspaper of a name which came down from Baalachet, a Phœnician who kindly consented to come over and manage a Cornish mine in B.C. 400, required less careful scrutiny.

A large part of these volumes is devoted to an unmeasured denunciation of what is here termed "the long ju-ju," or "the muddle of the law." Mr. Round complains—and he has heard too many cases argued before the House of Lords to speak without reason—that "in the treatment of authorities, the lawyer is still in the Middle Ages, but the historian is a man of science." The historian, in fact, asks for documents—the older the better: the lawyer only wants an "authority," a legal pronouncement, the newer the better. Indeed, Lord Halsbury was exceptional in regarding a "Lord's Report on the Dignity of a Peer" as of "considerable weight" because it was eighty years old! Mr. Round is no respecter of persons. He convicts Coke of many more "gross blunders" than even Lord Redesdale once imagined; he denounces his "incorrigible conclusions," and says no historian would risk derision by relying on so untrustworthy an "oracle." He makes out his case against Coke, and also against another legal luminary, Chief Justice Tindal, who is cited as an example of the "contemptuous indifference to fact that a great lawyer can betray." Of modern advocates Mr. Asquith and Mr. Haldane come in for sarcastic treatment. "The extreme confidence of Mr. Asquith's unfortunate assertions" on one occasion did not accord with the "miserable facts"; while Mr. Haldane seems to have confounded tenure by serjeantry with both military service and free socage. When Coke's doctrine of abeyance was found to "rest on two legs," both of which were knocked down, Sir R. Finlay still maintained that the "value" of Coke's proposition remained unimpaired; on which Mr. Round can only remark that, while this may be sound law, "it leaves the historian gasping."

We fancy that a good many people will be left "gasping" after a careful

study of these frank, biting, strenuously honest criticisms. Mr. Round spares nobody—it is not his way to be suave, but the realm of "humbug" which he has set himself to expose really deserves no quarter. It is a true service to a valuable and interesting department of history to clear it of cant; and this Mr. Round's various writings, notably these two mighty volumes, do with a will.

From the Bottom Up. By Alexander Irvine. (Heinemann.)

ON what Mr. Henry James calls the American Scene, oftener than on most others, is it apparent that one man in his time plays many parts. This was recognized by Hawthorne when, in 'The House of the Seven Gables,' he presented the young daguerrotypist Holgrave (who had been much else besides) as almost a national and symbolic figure.

In this sense, of being a man acquainted with many trades, Mr. Irvine (who is now the pastor of a notable New York church) began to be an American where many other Americans begin: in Ireland. The son of an Antrim cobbler, he was early turned out to sell newspapers. Reading and writing did not come by nature, nor even by Act of Parliament, to Irish boys in his grade of life; but the aspiration for these excellences early possessed him. On scraps of leather he would scrawl mysterious inscriptions in the hope that they might by chance mean something. At these his mother, the only reader in the family, shook her head. He entered a school, but suffered so badly in the ordeal of initiation that he decided to give his mornings as well as his evenings to selling newspapers. "The extra work added a little to my income and preserved my looks." While acting as guardian (scarecrow) of a potato field he had what he calls his first vision. We should like to quote the whole account of one of the most striking instances of "conversion" we have read. What was distinctive in the case is that the experience was not recognized as being "religious," in any sense which the term then had for him, nor associated with any religious questionings. It was merely a great and sudden quickening, and a flooding with joy:—

"I was sitting on the fence at the close of the day, a very happy day. I must have been moved by the colour of the sky, or by the emotion produced by the lines of the hymn. It may have been both. But as I sat on the fence and watched the sun set over the trees, an emotion swept over me, and the tears began to flow. My body seemed to change as by the pouring into it of some strange, life-giving fluid. I wanted to shout, to scream aloud; but instead, I went rapidly over the hill into the woods, fell on my knees, and began to pray."

The whole account carries conviction, especially the curious first consequences of this soul's-awakening. For after a night of trancelike happiness the lad



arose with new discriminations and desires :—

"I realized...that I was in rags and dirty. I shook my mother out of her slumber and begged her to help me sew up the rents in my clothes. I had no shoes, but I carefully washed my feet, combed my tousled unkempt hair, and took great pains in the washing of my face. All this was a mystery to my mother....A very unusual thing ended these preparations for the day. My mother said I looked 'purty,' and kissed me as I went out the door."

There is a school of modern psychologists who, we fancy, would see here only an instance of the onset of adolescence producing its normal effects with dramatic suddenness and intensity, like the aloe blossoming in thunder. They might find confirmation in the youth's next "vision," the subject of which was "a beautiful city girl" who stayed a few days at the house of the land-steward, and was by the ignorant but wistful youth shown round the estate once or twice. The daughter of a florist, and educated—it was as though she had been the Queen of France, so far above him was she. It is a pretty story, naively, yet reticently told. Very naive also was the reason for his satisfaction later in being promoted to be a groom's helper: "I became the possessor of a hard hat. For two years I had instinctively longed for something on my head that I could politely remove to a lady." It is a bewitching country where such sentiments grow in the potato field.

As groom's helper he had, by being occasionally employed indoors, a further glimpse into the world above him. He had not yet learnt to read, for all his longings; and the shame of his ignorance returning upon him with redoubled power, drove him from "the haunts of my childhood." A half-starved position as groom to some meagre doctor in Belfast did nothing to make him a scholar; but beatific opportunities of seeing (never of speaking to) the young city lady at church bound him to the place for three months. When she appeared at church no more he betook himself to Scotland, and worked in various coal-pits, still haunted by the desire for education. In these pits, he says, Keir Hardie was then working, and already influencing the minds of his fellows in the direction of social questioning. But

"my ideal did not lead me in that direction. I was struggling to get into the other world for another reason. I wanted to live a religious life. I wanted to move men's souls as I had moved the soul of the drunken stonemason in my home town."

By the advice of the late Prof. Henry Drummond, whom he met at a religious meeting, he left the pits and went to Glasgow. But no sort of employment could he find. And though the burden of his prayers during "the greater part of many a night spent in some alley or down by the docks" was "for a chance to work—to be clean—to learn to read," the sole issue from his distresses, and access to education, was found by enlisting.

These various changes bring us only to the author's eighteenth year. The account of them has that merit of greater simplicity, sincerity, and representativeness which nearly always belongs to the beginning of an autobiography as compared with the continuation. Not that we doubt the objective veracity of Mr. Irvine's continuation. But we sometimes wonder whether a good story, like the record of some of the fallen men whom he met in the Bowery, does not owe a certain finish, and the virtue which is denominated "snap," to his pleasure in telling it. He has many to tell, two of the best being of his own deeds of carnal violence.

From the time of his first vision he had exercised a religious vocation in serious talk with whoever would listen, and on board ship (for it was into the Navy, and not the Army, that he found he had been recruited) he associated himself with a little group of Plymouth Brethren. But all this could not debar an Irishman from the national luxury of a fight, proper provocation having been given. Dire was the distress of the Brethren when they found that fight he would. Yet at the crisis of the conflict, when the misguided young man had almost lost the temporary use of his eyes, one of the most religious of the group whispered to him that if he could only hold out a little longer his opponent would go under; and another, when the tide of blows had turned and the bully of the ship was suffering badly, shouted frantically, "Gie him brimstane, Sandy!" By this victory which was won in the name of the minor prophets, his religious destiny was gravely imperilled. For he was made a hero by the men, and taken up by the officers, and all wanted to pit him as champion against the pugilists of other ships. Howbeit, he triumphed over that temptation. Also, having beaten his man, he converted him to a better state of mind. This was a slower business; but when Billy Creedan died in the Gordon Relief expedition, his last words were, "Tell Irvine, the anchor holds!"

It was after leaving the service in 1888 that he made his way (steerage) to America. Two-thirds of the book are concerned with his fortunes there, and prolonged the tale of his changing vocations. These soon ranged from that of bedmaker in a lodging-house of the poorest and most swarming description to that of assistant lexicographer. He places lowest in the scale of human employments that of canvassing for the sale of sewing-machines, and two weeks of it sufficed him. As a milkman he increased his social knowledge by finding his way about the lower regions of great houses. He also increased his learning by means of a Greek Grammar tied open over an empty milk-can. This discipline, by the way, might have made him incapable of speaking of "a ganglia of living wires." Also we wonder whether by "the Marceldine of the press" he can possibly mean the Messalina. These are trifles which have an interest for experts whose real

knowledge is less than Mr. Irvine's. He confesses that he did not know what unemployment was, as a social phenomenon, till he reached New York, nor what the degradation of the worker could be till he went as a "mucker" (miner's labourer) in Alabama. Yet the stockades in which the mining corporation exploited the labour of convicts, taken over from the State as so much material, presented the vision of an even darker Inferno. Of what he saw in the prison of Pensacola it is impossible to speak without raising the gorge. These latter experiences, however, were voluntarily undergone in the interests of knowledge and social service.

Finally, the one vocation pervading all his years of changing work was that of "moving men's souls," unofficially and otherwise. His experiences as missionary among the Bowery lodging-houses, "Religious Works Director" at Yale, and pastor (more or less recognized and salaried) of various churches, or at least congregations, bring before the reader a great deal of human nature and much anecdote. The movement of his mind has been towards a kind of Christian Socialism in which the stress is laid on the Socialism. Perhaps the pages at the close in which he defines his present outlook, social and religious, are the best in a book full of individuality and significance.

#### NEW NOVELS.

"Now!" By Charles Marriott. (Hurst & Blackett.)

WE fancy that Mr. Marriott has, like many of his contemporaries, passed under the influence of Mr. Henry James. 'Now!' is an excellent illustration of the Jacobean manner as exemplified by a writer of sympathy, intelligence, insight, and some humour. There is indeed, encouraged by the spirit of the master, more humour in this book than in Mr. Marriott's previous novels. Yet the tale as a tale is unsatisfactory, which, again, may be due to the shadow of Mr. James. For one thing, its course has really no connexion with the title; and for another there is no definite plot or central figure. The author diffuses himself laxly over a number of characters without pursuing the interest in any one or more. There is plenty of observation in the book, plenty of wisdom and shrewdness, and, as we have said, much humour of a light and cynical character. But there is no backbone. The book may be read with pleasure, but not for its story—rather for its portraits and studies and agreeable literary flavour.

*Perfidious Lydia.* By Frank Barrett. (Chatto & Windus.)

It is some time since Mr. Barrett has given us so characteristically adventurous a love-story as the present, which is a

signally pleasing example of his picturesque and vivacious art. The story opens on a battle-field in the Peninsular War, where a dying officer bequeaths to a younger comrade the care of his daughter, who is also something of an heiress; and it is in the fulfilment of this trust, against considerable odds, that the author finds his motive. The young lady is wayward, and already caught in the toils of an unscrupulous rascal when her deliverer returns to England; nevertheless, in the face of all but overwhelming odds, he succeeds in preserving her for a happier fate. Much of the narrative is concerned with the life of the open road, which Mr. Barrett handles with his accustomed skill and vivacity. The characterization is good, while the author's lively sense of humour increases our enjoyment.

*Simon the Jester.* By Walter Locke. (John Lane.)

SIMON DE GEX, M.P., a gay philosopher after Mr. Locke's heart, is suddenly given by his doctor six months to live. He faces death undiscouraged, and when we leave him sound in body and happy in marriage, he has acquired wider and saner views of life. We are unable to believe in the early and idiotic philanthropy of Simon, but his story reveals effectively the large-hearted philosophy and intimate knowledge of humanity of the author. All the characters are living, from the cannily magnetic woman who succeeds in securing her lover just as her better self has made her success dust and ashes, to the half-crazy little dwarf who murders her first husband in a mad frenzy of revenge.

Mr. Locke's cynic is not a mere veiled sentimentalist, but the possessor of deep feeling, which, with a due outlet for work, leads him to play the altruist in earnest. The author, indeed, though still retaining the light manner by which he has made his reputation, seems in this book to have deepened his own outlook on life.

*Bianca's Daughter.* By Justus M. Forman. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

MR. FORMAN is one of the most distinctively romantic writers of to-day. His novels do not challenge comparison with real life; they move on a pleasantly exciting plane of their own. He is an American, but has chosen of late to deal with European subjects. This book is wholly English in scene and in character, though not altogether English in language. There are some writers of "society" novels who give you the vague impression of an illimitable background of people behind the particular group with which they are dealing. Others—among whom must be included Mr. Forman—seem to single out a little coterie as the one that matters. There is perhaps something provincial in this attitude. But Mr. Forman has a fund of fine sympathy, and knowledge, and we are sure it is

perverseness only which makes him indulge in riotous sentimentalism. At any rate, his story is a story, and as usual, interesting.

*A Gentleman of Virginia.* By Percy James Brebner. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE days of the Terror in France have a perpetual attraction for the writer of historical fiction. The latest contribution is a stirring tale of a young Virginian, Richard Barrington, in whose boyish mind hero-worship of the great Lafayette had been implanted when the latter was on a visit to his parents near Chesapeake Bay. Later, when Richard fulfils his childish vow and brings his sword to the aid of an oppressed people in France, he finds it instantly diverted to the service of a beautiful lady, an aristocrat, Mlle. St. Claire. At this point we are inclined to sympathize with Richard's old servant Seth, who faithfully accompanies him: "For my part I would as lief sail back to Virginia and let them fight out their own quarrel. A dog of breed has no cause to interfere in a fight between curs." Richard, however, thinks differently, and the perils through which he passes for the sake of his fair lady, and the manner in which he ultimately wins her through the self-sacrifice of another, make a vigorous and spirited story.

*A Sinner in Israel.* By Pierre Costello. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A CERTAIN David Solvano, brought up as a light of orthodox Judaism, finds out (in the second chapter) that he is really a bastard and of Christian parentage. He continues for a time to play the Jew hypocritically, enjoying a title and vast wealth; but at length, when threatened with exposure, he renounces everything. Up to this scene of the public renunciation in the synagogue, there is no great strain upon probabilities; the book is a telling, if careless, study of a mind divided between race and creed. But here the plot breaks down; the author makes a dash for a happy ending, destroying ruthlessly the reader's interest, and the story finishes on a rather vulgar note. It is too evidently written with a view to serial publication. The author knows the mind of orthodox Judaism, and reveals it with candour. For this knowledge, and a certain freshness in the point of view, the novel, inartistic as it is, is worth reading.

*The Model in Green.* By Harry Tighe. (John Long.)

THE model of the title falls in love with an artist who employs her. He repels her strenuously, and at length flies from

her; she pursues him into Holland, where she tries to wreck his courtship of a Dutch beauty by warning the latter that he is not the kind of man to "give her children." Notwithstanding this grave warning, the Dutch beauty marries him, but flies at the end of a year in horror because she finds herself a "childless woman." The model returns to her pursuit of the deserted husband, and, thanks to an accident, has the happiness of closing his eyes and also of quarrelling with his wife across his death-bed. Once or twice the author strikes a human note, but the book as a whole impresses us as remote from life, by fault of treatment rather than conception.

*A Honeymoon—and After.* By F. C. Philips and Percy Fendall. (Eveleigh Nash.)

ALTHOUGH this novel reaches us in its second impression, it does not do justice to the literary reputation of either of its authors. The theme is the decline and revival of conjugal love in the lives of a wealthy young couple. After the heroine's affection has been frozen by snubbing, she joins a fast club and loses thousands by betting. Subsequently, after an unpleasant adventure while she is "slumming," she becomes dangerously ill, and regains her husband's love by awaking a dread of losing her. The chief characters are fairly well drawn; but there is nothing imaginative or ingenious in the novel, which for humour relies pathetically on the comic effect of surnames resembling labels. We had regarded this Victorian practice as now obsolete.

*The Discovery of the Dead.* By Allen Upward. (A. C. Fifield.)

WE first made the acquaintance of this ingenious fantasy in 1905, when it appeared in *To-Day*. In the interim Mr. Upward has not made it more plausible, yet no one who relishes scientific fairy tales will fail to read it with interest. Mr. Upward imagines that death does not deprive the soul of the only substantial medium through which it may express itself. The dead, in the view of his German savant, who sees them through a lens made principally of "necrolite" (a substance obtained from the eyes of lizards and snakes), are in shape like the entire nervous structure of man separated from the rest of the body; they are luminous, and state that they are unable to bear with impunity the light of the sun. Much cleverness and ingenuity are shown in the theory which alone gives vitality to the book, but the dialogue, with such diverse characters as Frederick the Great, St. Teresa, and Edgar Allan Poe, is incapable, we fear, of supporting the illusion of their presence.



## NAPOLÉON AND OUR SECRET SERVICE.

THE third volume of the *Correspondence du Duc d'Enghien et Documents sur son Enlèvement* deals with the events following the execution in 1804, and forms a history of the adoption of the imperial title by Napoleon and relations with Germany and Russia in that year. It is edited for a French historical society by Comte Boulay de la Meurthe, and published by M. Alphonse Picard of Paris. The limitations of the title may prevent many who are bored by the futile conspiracies of the Bourbons, and have had enough of the romantic story of the heir of the Condés, from turning over the bulky volume. But it contains many hitherto unpublished dispatches of interest and importance.

The learned foot-notes upon the expenditure of British secret-service money on imaginary insurrections continue the story of 1801, as told by Mr. Fitzpatrick in his annotations on the sixth volume of Lord Grenville's papers. Until the publication of the reports of our chief spies, contained in the manuscripts at Dropmore, insufficient weight had been attached to Continental belief in British responsibility for plots against the First Consul. Letters of Louis XVIII.'s brother, of the Duke of Bourbon, and their friends, printed in the volume now before us, yield fresh evidence of participation by the British Cabinet in adventures which the titular King of France followed George III. in condemning. There are brought together scattered documents reviving the story of the kidnapping of Rumbold and the strange proceedings of Spencer Smith, brother to Sir Sidney. Napoleon's mind is seen to have been concentrated upon the Continental Powers when he had already for a year maintained the camp at Boulogne. At no time does he seem to have believed that he could invade England. He wished to appear to Russia and Prussia as able to cross the Channel—but more likely, unless they behaved themselves, to turn his arms against the coalition with the German Empire—rightly thought by him to be impending. Napoleon's notes for the use of Talleyrand are already known, but they gain in force and clearness by taking their place in the present volume along with the dispatches of those with whom Talleyrand's conversations were held and those to whom they were reported.

The incongruity of the title of this book, when compared with its contents, is obvious when we see that no one, except the unfortunate lady sometimes styled Mlle. de Rohan and sometimes Princesse Charlotte de Rochefort, cared two straws for the kidnapping of the Duc d'Enghien. Even Louis XVIII.—"the Pretender"—was more concerned with the creation of a Napoleonic dynasty than he was with the fate of a young prince who, he thought, had been cognizant of murder plots of which the head of the French Bourbons profoundly disapproved. The King of England informed the "Roman Empire" by a circular that as King of Hanover or Elector of Brunswick, he desired to bring two matters before the Diet, of which the first, dealt with in perfunctory fashion, is the seizure and execution of the young prince, while the second is "a far more grave and more dangerous violation of the law of nations, namely, the hostile invasion, without declaration of war, of the German States of his Britannic Majesty." Hanover was to be the reward of Prussia for treachery towards her rival at Vienna, and her ally at St. Petersburg. Prussia, in Napoleon's

mind, accepting as she did his imperial title and his dynasty, was to play the part afterwards occupied by Saxony and Poland, supporting in Central Europe Napoleonic France.

Napoleon shot a popular prince in order to show that he intended to be treated, even by Bourbons, as a sacred king. The assumption of the imperial title was part of the same policy; and one or other, or both, succeeded, for by the end of 1804 the Bourbons were despised or forgotten fugitives, to whom even shelter was generally refused. The last hope of the Toryism that resisted the French Revolution, the British Cabinet, declared war upon a branch of the Bourbon family when Spain was dealt with as Napoleon's ally. To Alexander of Russia the fate of a Bourbon Prince was but a pretext. Court mourning for the Duc d'Enghien annoyed Napoleon, without precipitating a war for which neither empire was prepared. There was no answer to Napoleon's own dictated words: "If Russia recognizes the Comte de Lille as King of France, why has she formerly made treaties, why does she still hold communication, with my Government?" The King of Sweden, although, as Napoleon said, "selling his towns," and resigned to the possible loss of his possessions in Pomerania, was sufficiently secure, as he thought, on the northern shores of the Baltic, to write thus: "His Majesty the King of Sweden has just seen remarks of ridiculous insolence which Mr. Napoleon Bonaparte has inserted in" his official journal. But when the titular King of France asked for a refuge more permanent than Warsaw, the reply proposed some Northern city regarded by the French of the *ancien régime* as situated in the Arctic regions. This came from the king styled "my true and only friend."

The death of the Duc d'Enghien had one curious result, namely, to bring together the Duc de Bourbon and his wife, in spirit if not in fact. Separated in 1780, this strange couple had been parted by opinions as by geography. In 1804 they began to correspond in the tenderest fashion. The sister of Egalité, although favourable to the Revolution, had been transported by the French Republic, to Barcelona, and lived there with Egalité's widow, the Duchess of Orleans. The Duc de Bourbon was at Wanstead with old Condé, in order to be near the all-powerful custodian of our Foreign Office secret-service funds, George Hammond. The French editor is mistaken in styling Hammond a "member of the Cabinet." The head of the high Tory Royalists had with him a daughter that his wife had never seen, to whom he was attached, as was his brother conspirator (the future Charles X.) to the dying Madame de Polastron. Louis XVIII., writing his family letters from Warsaw to his brother and his cousins, was embarrassed at having to reconcile his own affection for these ladies with his principles as the Catholic king. He succeeded, as those who are well acquainted with his delightful style would expect. But never for one moment did the titular king's letters disguise his profound objection to the methods which the Condés forced upon the hesitating Comte d'Artois.

The reckless expenditure of our secret-service money, granted more lavishly for the support of French rebel armies existing only in imagination than it was for that of real conspirators, such as Georges Cadoudal and Pichegru, may come as a surprise to those who are familiar with the cautious way in which it was used for the same purpose by Lord Grenville before the Peace of Amiens. Not only are the sums named in the case of Drake

and others gigantic in amount, but the means employed to pay cash were astonishing to Napoleon's police when they exposed them, to their masters. English bankers at Hamburg, under the guns of a French army, negotiated credits through banks at Paris with a virtual publicity equivalent to that of an ordinary post that had no secrets for the agents of Fouché and of Talleyrand. In most cases no harm was done, as the nominal conspirators were swindlers taking advantage of our too confiding diplomatic agents. On the whole, the futility of the real plots and the publicity of those which were imaginary equally helped Napoleon to consolidate his imperial dignity. So clear was this that even the cautious Talleyrand joined with his master in issuing a circular to the Courts to lay before them the exact nature of the operations of Lord Hawkesbury, explaining that the French Government felt certain that neither the King of England nor Mr. Pitt approved these past transactions. Lord Grenville managed his spy system, and even what might be termed "dirty work," with an Olympian distinction; but our own accounts of the proceedings of our agents in Baden, Bavaria, and Würtemberg in the early months of 1804 are not pleasant reading. The Abbé Péricaud, although recommended by Hammond, and travelling under false names, was "perfectly spotless of everything except of having resisted Bonaparte's temptations." Drake at Munich, and Spencer Smith at Stuttgart, received with open arms a counter-spy, reporting to Napoleon himself. To him Spencer Smith declared that he was "not on a bed of roses," for "if Bonaparte called on the Elector of Würtemberg to arrest me (although his wife is a Princess of England), yet he would have the weakness to hand me over without a word." After this the British Agent drew a cheque for the French spy, who had been his guest, the cash for which was all the more helpful to the French finances in that a part of it consisted of letters of credit on the Parisian banker Récamiér. Drake and Spencer Smith were the diplomatists of whom Addington made a passionate defence in Parliament. There are many other curious memoranda about secret-service money.

In an introduction headed 'Sources' the editor warns students against believing the members of the families concerned in the events related in the volume. "Joseph et Louis Bonaparte... sont peu véridiques," and the tales of Madame de Remusat would be "doubtful, even if less obviously exaggerated." Forged letters also have to be avoided, and we are reminded of a person employed by Talleyrand from 1806 to 1826 who, after making an affidavit that he had kept no papers, blackmailed Madame de Dino and his former employer when Talleyrand became ambassador in London. He was paid a lump sum and pensioned; but one letter, burnt in 1831, was shown to four historians at a later date, having been rewritten by the ex-secretary. The fact was that Talleyrand, like Parnell, had great difficulty in being certain about his own handwriting.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. publish *The Fall of Abd-ul-Hamid*, by Mr. Francis McCullagh. There is prefixed a portrait of General Mahmud Shekhet Pasha, who also contributes a page of Preface. The remarkable powers of military dictatorship specially observable in the capture of Constantinople by his weak army corps from Macedonia are well brought out in the

present volume, from which the public will gain a more accurate impression of the present virtual ruler of Turkey than they will of the late Sultan, who figures as largely in its pages. Mr. McCullagh has formed a clearer impression in his mind of the gifts of the man he knows than of the complex nature of the fallen Sultan. The German-trained Mohammedan dictator is not of Turkish race, and the true Turks continue to be ruled by men who do not belong to the Ottoman tribe, as has been the case from the earliest times. Like the Prophet and the Mohammedan "Conqueror," Shekret is an Arab, and shows no trace, physical or mental, of the Turk. Neither did the Sultan, Abd-ul-Hamid. His Albanian military surroundings concealed the fact that the men trusted by one known as the persecutor of Armenians were honest Armenians, rarely mentioned in the books. Up to now the rank and file of the armies on which the rulers of Turkey justly relied were Turks from Asia Minor. But those by whom Constantinople was reoccupied under Mahmud Shekret Pasha were partly European Mohammedans of all the races represented in the European provinces. The fact that an army corps of Turks was captured and sent away by "the Macedonians," among whom the Turks were less well represented, is a reason additional to many others for doubting the permanence of the existing state of things.

The opinions of the better-trained Mohammedan officers who overcame the old Turkish "rankers" are well stated in several of those articles written at the moment, and illustrated by his own photographs, which are brought together by Mr. McCullagh in this volume. Even the most advanced of them are described by him as protecting Armenians, though "they would sooner see an Armenian dead than alive at any time." These officers are now the dominant force—through the person of Mahmud Shekret. This older man understands and relies on them, and they are able to follow him as all French officers were able to follow Bonaparte. The hatreds between various Committees are more known through the correspondents of the European newspapers than is the main fact of military dictatorship. It is exercised by a capable minority, but a minority so small as to be unlikely to retain power. Mr. McCullagh brings out, with freshness, quotations showing that, in the middle of the eighteenth century as well as late in the seventeenth, pronunciamientos very like the recent Young Turk movements were chronicled as having met with temporary success in reforming Turkish administration at the capital.

The contradictions of our author concern that strange personality of "Yildiz" who will remain for history an enigma. Every view of him may be based on passages which this book contains. Words that are true, not only now, but all along, are set down on the authority of excellent officers now employed in responsible official situations in Paris and elsewhere. The Sultan was, as the ex-Sultan is, "agreeable almost to the point of obsequiousness." Here we find described an attitude that is not due to the fall. Of course, nothing can be believed in Turkey, any more than in Russia, and our author, in the very chapters where he uses the most violent language about Yildiz and its old master, records of the Young Turks that "the Committee was too much inclined to believe that anybody who disagreed with it was a thief, a villain, a murderer, a spy." He adds that "all parties contained politicians whose record would horrify even a Tammany 'boss.'"

His book is fullest on the reactionary rising, but "the Old Turks, who planned the conspiracy.... are not in a position to speak, having all of them disappeared, been imprisoned, or been hanged." Our author is not sure how far Abd-ul-Hamid was a party to the reactionary movement, but he is clear that there was much reason to think it would succeed; and it would have succeeded but for the decision and the military capacity of Mahmud Shekret and one or two other men.

"Nicholas the Second had run a similar risk when he dissolved his first Duma, and had been brilliantly successful."

"Abd-ul-Hamid might have been a worse ruler. As is the case with Nicholas the Second, he was probably in advance of his predecessors, but his people had progressed so much.... that he seemed retrograde."

*A Century of Empire.* By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell.—Vol. II. 1833-68. (Arnold.)—The thirty-five years covered by Sir Herbert's second volume receive agreeable and easy treatment. He writes soundly and well on the Factory Acts, while his account of the disruption of the Scottish Church, with its tangled story, leaves nothing to be desired. Access to the Apsley House manuscripts has enabled him to throw fresh light on various political episodes, notably on the Ministerial dissensions of 1846. Wellington's notions of party government were peculiar to himself; but it is astonishing to find him inviting Stanley (Lord Derby), who had just resigned, to rally the Conservatives by relieving him of the leadership of the House of Lords. Stanley replied: "I am forced to remind you that in the present state of affairs and feelings, they could only be rallied in opposition to the measures of your own Government."

Still, we fear that this work, despite its merits, is too slight and episodic to be of permanent value. Some of the omissions are staggering. The Syrian crisis is not mentioned, though it brought England and France to the brink of war. The whole of Aberdeen's able and pacific administration of foreign affairs under Peel is disregarded, though the Ashburton Treaty was, surely, no unimportant landmark in a "century of Empire." On the other hand, a trumpery affair like the grievance of Don Pacifico gets considerable space; and so do the Spanish marriages, but with some incorrectness of statement.

Colonial history fares just as capriciously at Sir Herbert Maxwell's hands. The abolition of the transportation system is mentioned, but the bestowal of self-government is passed over in silence. Perhaps Sir Herbert intends to summarize such matters later, but Lord John Russell's legislation of 1850 certainly deserved at least an allusion in any estimate of his first Ministry. The authorities on the Indian Mutiny are inadequate, Mr. G. W. Forrest's 'Selections from State Papers preserved in the Military Department' being ignored.

We should like to add that, although Sir Herbert Maxwell's conception of history is not ours, he writes with conspicuous fairness.

*Selections from the Greek Papyri.* Edited with Translations and Notes, by George Milligan. (Cambridge University Press.)—This little book is a useful practical introduction to that sort of Greek documents which are called in German by the convenient term *Urkunden*, and which, though they seldom have literary value, have that other great value of being original documents with which no copyist has interfered. Being generally letters, private contracts,

accounts, and the like, they give us an insight into the life and habits of the writers which artistic compositions seldom afford. We cannot say that the present compiler of a selection of them has done his part very well. His interest in them is manifestly theological, and he therefore displays too large a proportion of later texts, which do not compare in interest with those that have revealed how the Greeks in Egypt wrote and thought in the third century B.C. Of these he has only provided three: one from a Herculean papyrus, one (the earliest we have) from Rubensohn's Elephantine find, and one from 'The Petrie Papyri.' That from Elephantine is a most interesting marriage contract but Dr. Milligan's translation of it is not accurate: by translating a *τὸν* masculine, he brings in the friends of the bridegroom on sea and land, whereas the sense is that the wife's relations may recover a penalty from the husband himself and from any property he has on sea or land.

We have noticed a few other slight inaccuracies in the texts translated from German editions. For the rest, Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt have, of course, afforded the translator a sure footing. As regards the third early document, he quotes it at second hand from 'The Petrie Papyri,' which he has evidently never seen. This is a great blot in his preparation, for in the first volume of that publication there are not only early texts of the highest interest, but also specimens of writing not equalled in any other collection. The handwriting of Ptolemy's letter, which he quotes, or that of his brother Philonides, would have afforded a far more interesting frontispiece than the text he has chosen, probably because it dates from 1 B.C., which may be the very year of Christ's birth. There is no specimen supplied of the important testaments of which there is a whole series in 'The Petrie Papyri,' dated, and mostly from the days of the third Ptolemy. From this monarch also comes the unique and wonderful dispatch containing an account of his victorious progress to Antioch, and his reception there. There is probably no *Urkunde* ever found on papyrus which equals this in historical value. It seems strange to omit these and print the trivial complaint of the twins Thaë and Taous about their allowances of bread and oil as priestesses in the temple of Sarapis. Yet these also have their value. As a legal document, Papyrus I. of the Turin collection exceeds all others in completeness. It will occur to most readers that Dr. Milligan would do well to print a second series, wherein many of these capital omissions in his present book might be supplied. It would be easy to fill another volume with texts of as great or greater interest. The plan of his book is excellent. We find below the Greek text a translation, and short pertinent notes taken from the original editions. From this point of view Dr. Milligan's handy volume deserves warm commendation.

*Recollections of a Yorkshire Village.* By J. S. Fletcher. (Digby, Long & Co.)—Mr. Fletcher is a recognized authority on Yorkshire; he knows his shire at once as a novelist and as a guide. And he remembers it when the village was "Arcadian in its remoteness and its simplicity." Rightly, he remarks on the enormous changes which have taken place in a generation in the country-side. The extension of the franchise and the Education Act of 1870 have revolutionized English village life.

Mr. Fletcher's village lies on the Great North Road, in characteristically English scenery, without anything "particularly



picturesque." Its population was 400, almost all engaged in agricultural work. The inhabitants kept themselves exclusively to the confines of their own village, rarely marrying without the boundaries, and treating other villages as foreign places. The secret of the character and qualities of that older life lay in the fact that no one travelled. London was a mythical place; no one even went as far as Doncaster, 14 miles away; and the railway was as unusual a method of locomotion for rural travellers as are motor-cars to-day. The society of the village was divided into five classes, a partition which, we think, still prevails in most country districts of England. First, there were the gentry, which includes the squire and parson; next, the "borderers"; third, the farmers; fourth, the tradesmen; and last, the labourers.

Mr. Fletcher's grandparents built the Methodists' chapel in the village, and belonged to the times when Methodists still considered themselves Churchmen. The rule was church in the morning, and chapel in the afternoon and evening. Superstition held sway in the village, alongside of a genuine religious feeling. Wise Man Wilkinson used to receive payment from the farmers to charm the fields, and he was the prescriber of charms for sickness in man and beast. This character was in league with the Devil, and, living in a place remote from the church, used to scream with anguish if perchance the wind brought to him the sound of the bells.

This book of recollections is all the more interesting in that most of what Mr. Fletcher describes has wholly passed away. It is well to garner impressions of the past like these and put them on record. The first part of the book, which contains them, is most enjoyable. The second part is devoted to 'Some Village Folk,' and is manifestly fiction—sketches of village characters, such as "Owd Poskitt" (whom we have met before) and others. These display the author's gift of humour and power of observation, and illuminate as well the habits and nature of Yorkshire folk.

In *Among the Danes* (Methuen & Co.) Miss F. M. Butlin tries to give a modern version of the excellent account of a visit to 'Jutland and the Danish Isles' written by Horace Marryat in 1860. On the whole, the author may be said to have succeeded in her first literary venture, for she supplies a pleasant account of a subject evidently fully known to her through frequent visits to Denmark and extensive studies of everything Danish, though the unequal style betrays the novice.

Here and there minor mistakes occur, as on p. 163, where 1845 instead of 1848 is given as the year of the death of that eminent writer Blicher, to whom she rightly draws attention, or when she talks about the peasant "enfranchisement" taking place in 1782, six years before the great Danish land reform act.

While Miss Butlin does well in leaving severely alone the intricacies of Danish home and foreign politics during last century, not to speak of that bugbear the Sleswick-Holstein question, she has done full justice to Danish lore and legend—the old ballads and the stories of Gorm, Palnatoke, Bishop Absalon, the Valdemars, and Niels Ebbesen. The major part of the work properly deals with Jutland, its moors and fjords, the sand cliffs at Skagen, the old-world town of Ribe, the Danish Ely, and the home of the high-school movement at Askov.

The rest of Denmark is treated in due

proportion; but the itinerary makes no allusion to several by no means unimportant parts of the country. Thus there is not a word about the rocky and romantic island of Bornholm, the beautifully wooded chalk cliffs of Møen, the extensive forest of Gribskov, or that charming little town Frederiksværk in North Zealand, while the glories of the shores of the Little Belt by Middelfart or Svendborg Sound are neglected.

Miss Wilkinson's sketches give as a whole the true spirit of Danish agricultural life and scenery.

*County Pedigrees: Nottinghamshire. Part II.* Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore. (Phillimore & Co.)—'County Pedigrees' is a new undertaking edited by that industrious genealogist Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore. There is no reason why those of the middle or lower classes—to use the ordinary terms—should not take an intelligent interest in the story of their immediate forefathers, just as much as those of reputed gentle birth or the owners of large landed estates. To judge from his experiences with Nottinghamshire, Mr. Phillimore will find no difficulty in eventually issuing many volumes containing the pedigrees of those who have not previously found their way into county or local histories, and whose ancestors gave no trouble nor fees to the heralds in their Visitations. These pedigrees present as a rule no points of general interest, but are doubtless valuable to those immediately concerned. In this second part relating to Nottinghamshire those who supply pedigrees and photographs are nine in number, and range from Mr. Nesbitt, surgeon of Sutton-in-Ashfield, to Mr. Hancock, collier of Basford, and now Labour member for Mid-Derbyshire. Only in one case is there any attempt to trace back the generations beyond the eighteenth century.

#### 'CHRISTIANS AT MECCA.'

'CHRISTIANS AT MECCA,' by Augustus Ralli, published in November, 1909, gives biographies of the travellers who claim to have made the pilgrimage to that city.

In November, 1893, I called attention in *The Athenæum* to Lady Burton's "Memorial Edition of Sir Richard Burton's Pilgrimage to Mecca," wherein she claimed in her preface to have "searched out the latest notes and corrections, to form a most complete work," and then she omitted in her list of Christian Hadji's the famous Burckhardt, and ten other travellers who accomplished the journey before her husband. Amongst the four she alone specified, my brother Herman Bicknell, however, was included, but only under his assumed Arabic name, which did not disclose he was a European. Apparently Lady Burton wished to magnify Sir Richard's exploit, for she made the statement that the pilgrimage by a Christian "meant living with your life in your hand, for nine months in the hottest and most unhealthy climate, on repulsive food, in complete and absolute isolation from everything that makes life tolerable"; whereas my brother describing in *The Times* of August 25th, 1862, his own similar and equally successful journey, said: "The peril has been much exaggerated, and anybody externally a Musulman, conversant with their prayers, formulas, and customs, need apprehend no danger"; and he even recommended a certain "extremely courteous and obliging" guide, who was ready to escort foreigners, as I might a Cook's con-

ductor to Switzerland to an inexperienced tripper. Naturally this simple assertion did not tally well with the description in the Memorial Edition, for Lady Burton, after recounting sundry fabulous anecdotes, which I contradicted in December, then announced that, in spite of "living with your life in your hand," as she had just declared it to be, "it was nothing to go to Mecca as a Mohammedan, but a great deal to go disguised as an Afghan."

My complaints of Mr. Ralli are: that after reading and quoting my letters of 1893 he republishes Lady Burton's ridiculous invention that my brother was "cut off with a shilling," though I at once denounced it; and that before reviving that silly imagining, he did not go to Somerset House and read the will of Herman Bicknell's father, when he would have learnt that by it all his children received the same legacy. It should also have been obvious that, as the will was signed March 23rd, 1861, and the testator died November 27th of the same year, he neither lived to hear of his son's visiting Mecca, nor even of his intention to do so, because it was only conceived in 1862.

Herman Bicknell was the most modest and amiable of men, on the most affectionate terms with his father, at whose house his old friend Burton visited. I travelled with him in the East and elsewhere, and, besides being intimate with him all his life, became his literary executor, so I know how utterly foreign to his character it was to be jealous, to brag, or chatter defamatory nonsense; and being moreover an excellent linguist, he equalled Burton as an Arabic scholar, whilst far surpassing him in his knowledge of Persian. For Lady Burton to say the pilgrimages of her husband and my brother were "totally dissimilar" is absurd, since they were both Christians pretending to be Muhammadans in order to achieve the same ambition: the former did not go to Mecca to prove that he could pass as an Afghan, but because he thought he could more safely obtain his object if he disguised his nationality; on the contrary, the latter deemed the risk less if he declared himself an English believer in the Prophet, and trusted to his Oriental proficiency, and the great advantage of there being no deception concerning nationality to discover.

Whilst speaking of my brother I may mention a scarcely known enterprise of his, more hazardous considerably to accomplish than the comparatively easy pilgrimage to Mecca. In May, 1869, he entered, undisguised, the Shrine of Fatima, in the highly sacred mosque of Kum, which I believe had only once before, in 1821, been seen by a Christian. He told me that a furious mob assaulted him, dragged him out of the building, and compelled him in their menacing presence to go through the Muhammadan prayers, in which recital the least mistake would have cost him his life on the spot (see Curzon's 'Persia').

A. S. BICKNELL.

#### THE FOUNDRESS OF GIRTON.

Lancrigg, Grasmere, May 30, 1910.

KINDLY allow me to reply to Miss M. Betham-Edwards's communication to you on p. 643 of your last number.

That Madame Bodichon was an early supporter and a liberal donor of Girton College will be gratefully acknowledged by all its friends. But that she rather than Miss Emily Davies is entitled to be called its foundress would not be admitted,

I believe, by any one who was early cognizant of the movement and a member of the Committee.

The first conception of the College was due to Miss Davies: she it was who got together the first Committee; who was always ready to anticipate and meet the various difficulties which from time to time appeared; who gave, I believe I may say, her whole time and thought to this College for many years; who constantly maintained the ideal of a College giving women equal and like education to that of men, and resisted every temptation to smooth the path temporarily by sacrificing something of the ideal. Madame Bodichon attended meetings of the Committee probably as often as her frequent absence from England permitted; but Miss Davies was, so far as my memory serves, never absent from a Committee meeting, and took a leading and potent share in the deliberations. And she gave very freely—I used to think, too freely—out of a purse of very moderate capacity.

If ever a person deserved the title of foundress, Miss Davies deserves it in the case of Girton, which set the example of a Women's College.

HENRY J. ROBY.

#### STERNE'S 'JOURNAL TO ELIZA.'

May 30, 1910.

YOUR correspondent thinks truly that I dislike credit belonging elsewhere. When my Study of Sterne was published I believed that the whole of the 'Journal to Eliza,' which stands open to every copyist in the manuscript room of the British Museum, had not been printed. It now transpires that Prof. Cross of Yale University included it six years ago in a New York issue of Sterne's collected works. Of this I was wholly unaware, and the critics seem to have shared my ignorance. Your correspondent suggests that I ought to have known that the text had been published from the bibliography in the appendix to Prof. Cross's 'Life of Sterne,' but surely he is mistaken. The Professor in there listing his own edition of Sterne's works mentions, not the 'Journal,' but "the letters of Sterne and Mrs. Draper in the British Museum." These are distinct from the 'Journal.' And in listing the manuscripts themselves and specifying the 'Journal,' he does not state that he had printed it already in the 1904 edition of Sterne's works, which unfortunately I did not consult. For my book I used the original editions of Sterne's various works and letters, together with the general edition of Dr. J. P. Brown, and was unacquainted with any work by Prof. Cross except his researchful biography. This, like other biographies, gives extracts from the 'Journal,' but does not furnish the full text.

If it be a credit to have been the first transcriber of a document accessible to all, I gladly disclaim it. My own transcript forms an appendix separate from the comments and interpretations in the book. These are my own, and I venture to hope may be deemed enlightening. Among other things, they relate allusions in the 'Journal' to that reverie of the nuns which I am the first to bring forward.

I tripped in thinking that my pages were the first to reproduce the 'Journal' as a whole anywhere. It now appears that it there makes its first appearance in England. My text does not emphasize the mere transcript of the 'Journal,' and if Prof. Cross set

real store by priority in transcript, would he not have mentioned the fact definitely in his bibliography? In that case I should have avoided this error. If he had written the 'Journal' and I had appropriated it without acknowledgment, that would have been a different matter.

I am sorry to hear that this transcript of mine has been announced as a first publication of the 'Journal,' and if this has caused Prof. Cross annoyance, I much regret it, of course absolving my publishers from the misimpression that caused it.

W. SICHEL.

#### SALES.

On Thursday and Friday, May 26th and 27th, and Monday and Tuesday, May 30th and 31st, Messrs. Sotheby sold a further portion of the valuable library of Mr. J. W. Ford, removed from Enfield Old Park. Among the most important lots were: Ackermann's History of the University of Oxford, 1814, 20l. A collection of 111 tickets, &c., engraved by Bartolozzi, 19l. John Bodger, Chart of the Beautiful Fishery of Whittlesea Mere, 1786, 15l. British Essayists, 23 vols., 1710-25, large paper, 12l. 10s. Jane Eyre, first edition, 3 vols., 1847, 28l. Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, first edition, 3 vols., 1847, 48l. Capt. G. Cartwright's Journal of Transactions and Events during a Sixteen Years' Residence on the Coast of Labrador, 3 vols., 1792, 13l. 5s. Chauncy's Hertfordshire, 1700, 10l. Child's English and Scottish Popular Ballads, 10 vols., 1882-98, 11l. 15s. Clutterbuck's Hertford, 3 vols., 1815-27, 11l. 10s. Congreve's Works, 3 vols., Baskerville, 1761, 12l. 10s. John Curtis's British Entomology, 8 vols., 1823-40, 16l. 10s. W. Curtis's Flora Londinensis, 4 vols., 1777-1821, with the new series, Nos. 25-36, 1828, and W. Hooker's Paradisus Londinensis, Vol. I. only, 1807, 21l. Dictionary of National Biography, 87 vols., 1885-1904, 25l. 10s. Dryden's Works, 18 vols., 1808, 12l. Dugdale's History of Embanking and Draining of Divers Fens and Marshes, first edition, 1662, in a Roger Payne binding of russia leather, 41l. G. D. Ehret, 18 Original Coloured Drawings of Plants, 1754-67, 18l. 10s. Erdeswick's Survey of Staffordshire, extra-illustrated, 1844, 14l. Evelyn's Memoirs, 2 vols., 1818, 10l. 15s. Fénelon, Les Aventures de Télémaque, portrait and plates by Quevedo, 4 vols., 1796, 18l. Fuller's Worthies of England, first edition, 1602, in a russia-leather binding by Roger Payne, with a note in his autograph referring to the binding, 110l. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain, 3 vols. in 5, 1786-96, 11l. 10s. Thomas Gray, a collection of writings by him, and illustrations to his works, with two autograph notes from him and two from Horace Walpole, &c., 50l. J. A. Harvie-Brown's Vertebrate Fauna of Scotland, 9 vols., 1887-1906, 12l. 5s. Houbraken & Vertue, Heads of Illustrious Persons, 1747, 10l. 5s. Hutchinson's Cumberland, 2 vols., 1794, 10l. 10s. B. Lens, Views of the New River Head at Islington, with many other views, 23l. Lord Lilford, Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands, 36 parts (wanting Parts 6-7), 1885-97, 24l. 10s. Lysons's Environs of London, 6 vols., 1797-1800, 10l. 10s. Manning and Bray's Surrey, 3 vols., 1804-14, 20l. F. A. Michaux, The North American Sylva, 3 vols., 1817-1819, 10l. 10s. A collection of 58 coloured maps of Middlesex, 11l. Milton's Poetical Works, Baskerville, 1760, 13l. 10s. Molière, Œuvres, 6 vols., 1773, 38l. Morant's Essex, 2 vols., 1758, 12l. 15s. Percy's Ballads and Romances, &c., 4 vols., bound in 7, 1867-8, 10l. 5s. Quaritch's General Catalogue with Supplements, 17 vols., 1887-98, 18l. 10s. H. and J. H. Repton, The Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, 1816, 10l. 15s. J. G. Stedman, Narrative of a Five Years' Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam, 2 vols., 1796, 10l. 15s. Tudor Translations, 14 vols., 1896-1903, 12l. 5s. Vitruvius Britannicus, 6 vols., 1717-1810, 13l. 15s. Horace Walpole's Works, 21 vols., 1843-51, 27l. 10s.; Sixty detached pieces printed at Strawberry Hill, 25l. 10s. Walton & Cotton's Complete Angler, 2 vols., Pickering, 1836, 10l. 15s. White's Selborne, first edition, 1789, 20l. The total of the sale was 3,160l. 10s. 6d.

A selection from the library of the late Prof. A. J. Butler, together with other properties, was included in Messrs. Hodgson's sale last week. The following were the chief prices: Hardy's Desperate Remedies, first edition, 3 vols., 1871,

17l. 15s. Fielding's Joseph Andrews, 2 vols., 1742, 11l. 5s. Heath's Military Costume of the British Cavalry, original boards, 1820, 66l. Alken's National Sports of Great Britain, original issue, 1821, 52l. Mannskirsch's Coloured Views of the Parks of London, Ackermann, 1813, 15l. 10s. Malton's Dublin, coloured copy, 10l. Dugdale's Monasticon, 8 vols., 11l. Hasted's Kent, 4 vols., 21l. Manning and Bray's Surrey, 3 vols., 12l. 12s. Shaw's Staffordshire, 2 vols., 10l. 10s. Blomefield's Norfolk, 11 vols., 12l. Wallis's London's Armory, 1677, 10l. 10s. Contemporary Transcript of Walsingham's Letter-Book, 1570-1572, 11l. Purchas's Pilgrimes, 5 vols., 1624-6, 80l. Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, 40l. The total of the three days was 1,505l.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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##### Theology.

- Absente Reo, by the author of 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia,' 5/ net.  
A series of letters on the present condition of the Church.  
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With introduction and notes by the Rev. James Strachan. Part of the Westminster New Testament Series.  
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Montefiore (C. G.), Some Elements of the Religious Teaching of Jesus according to the Synoptic Gospels, 2/6 net.  
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Parker (Theodore), Prayers, 1/ net.  
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Sacred Books of the East, General Index to the Names and Subject-Matter, 18/ net.  
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Dowdall (Harold Chaloner), Outline of the Law of Town Planning, 1/ net.  
Head (F. D.), The Transfer of Stocks, Shares, and other Marketable Securities: a Manual of the Law and Practice, 5/ net.  
Cox-Sinclair (E. S.) and Hynes (Thomas), Land Values: the Taxation of Land Values under the Financial (1909-10) Act, 1910, &c., 10/ net.  
Fine Art and Archaeology.  
India, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Annual Report for 1908-9.  
Butler (Rev. D.), Gothic Architecture, its Christian Origin and Inspiration, 3/6 net.  
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*Bibliography.*

Boston, U.S., Public Library, Fifty-Eighth  
 Annual Report.

Irish Book Lover, No. XI., June.

*Political Economy.*

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For use in Supplementary and Continuation  
 Classes.

Garden in Bog Land, by H. E. S., 2/6 net.

Hopkinson (B.), Vibrations of Systems having One  
 Degree of Freedom, 2/6 net.

One of the Cambridge Engineering Tracts.

Irving (Henry), How to Know the Trees, 3/6 net.

With illustrations from photographs by the  
 author.

Johnson (Arthur T.), The Poultry-Keeper's  
 Companion, 2/6 net.

King (Rev. James), Halley's Comet and Star-  
 Names, 6d.

Lyon (D. E.), How to Keep Bees for Profit,  
 6/6 net.

Moore (Willis L.), Descriptive Meteorology, 12/6  
 net.

Redmayne (J. S.), Fruit Farming on the "Dry  
 Belt" of British Columbia, the Why and Where-  
 fore, 1/ net.

With foreword by the Duke of Argyll, and  
 notes by the Agent-General for British  
 Columbia. Illustrated.

Reduction of Working Costs on the Rand: an  
 Examination of Existing Conditions and the  
 Prospect, by the Special Commissioner of the  
 'Investors' Guardian,' 1/

Reed's Drawings of Marine Turbine Engines,  
 3/6 net.

Richardson (L. F.), The Approximate Arithmeti-  
 cal Solution by Finite Differences of Physical  
 Problems involving Differential Equations,  
 with an Application to the Stresses in a Masonry  
 Dam, 3/6 net.

Sanders (T. W.), Small Gardens, 1d.

No. 26 of the One and All Garden Books.

Strachan (Henry), A Guide to the Preservation of  
 Health in West Africa, 6d. net.

System of Medicine: Vol. III., Diseases of the  
 Nervous System, 30/ net.

One of the Oxford Medical Publications.

Thorpe (Sir Edward), History of Chemistry:  
 Vol. II., from 1850 to 1910, 1/ net.

In the History of Science Series.

*Fiction.*

Baring (Max), Joanna and his Reverence, 6/

Relates some rather worldly proceedings  
 of a Devonshire vicar.

Blackmore (H. D.), Lorna Doone, 1/ net.

New edition, bearing the notice "751st  
 thousand."

Borrow (George), The Romany Rye, 6d. net.

New edition.

Brown (Alice), Country Neighbors, 6/

Sixteen short stories.

Brown (Demetra and Kenneth), The Duke's  
 Price, 6/.

The story deals with a marriage between  
 aristocracy and money.

Bullen (Frank T.), Told in the Dog Watches, 6/

A series of sea stories.

Childers (Erskine), *The Riddle of the Sands*, 7d. net.

A record of secret service by sea, which makes an excellent story.

Gould (Nat.), *The Chance of a Lifetime*, 1/ net.

Founded on the drama of the same name.

Heart of Marylebone, by Handasyde, 6/

Deals with the conditions of modern London life.

Kelly (Myra), *Little Aliens*, 6/

American short stories dealing with school-children. Illustrated.

Lyall (David), *The One Who Came After*, 6/

A study of a modern woman awakening to a desire for freedom.

Mayne (Ethel Colburn), *Things that No One Tells*, 5/ net.

A book of short stories dealing with the beginnings and endings of human relationships.

Pemberton (Max), *The Girl with the Red Hair*, a Story of an Undergraduate, related by one of his Set, 6/

A group of friends visit a theatre, and there see upon the stage a girl of surprising beauty. The central character, a young Swedish prince, conceives the passion of his life for her.

Revermort (J. A.), *Cuthbert Learmont*, 6/

A story of a conflict between religion and passion in present-day Scotland.

Shining Ferry, by Q, 7d. net.

Tynan (Katharine), *Freda*, 6/

A story of a girl who is ill-used by those to whose care she is committed. Her desire to learn something concerning her parents leads her to London, where she has many adventures.

White (Fred M.), *The Five Knots*, 6/

Tells how Borneo natives revenge themselves for a crime committed by a moneyed shipowner.

#### General Literature.

Books that Marked Epochs: Vol. I. Bacon's Essays, with introduction by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse; Vol. II. Blake's Poetical Works, with introduction by W. B. Yeats; Vol. III. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, with introduction by G. H. Lewes; Vol. IV. Lessing's Laocoon, with introduction by Sir Robert Phillimore; Vol. V. Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, with introduction by Matthew Arnold; Vol. VI. Comte's Positivism, with introduction by Frederic Harrison; Vol. VII. Mill on Liberty, with introduction by Prof. A. Seth Pringle-Pattison; Vol. VIII. Seeley's Ecce Homo, with introduction by the Rev. J. Edwin Odgers; Vol. IX. Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture, with introduction by Mrs. Alice Meynell, 2/6 net each.

Commentator, The, No. 1, 1d.

A weekly political and social review advocating Conservative principles.

Coomaraswamy (Ananda K.), *Essays in National Idealism*, 3/6

Davies (Emily), *Thoughts on some Questions relating to Women, 1860-1908*, 3/6 net.

With prefatory note by E. E. Constance Jones.

Dawson (William Harbutt), *The Vagrancy Problem*, 5/ net.

States the case for measures of restraint for tramps, loafers, and the unemployable; with a study of Continental Detention Colonies and Labour Houses.

Fox (Frank), *Ramparts of Empire*, 5/ net, and a view of the Navy from an Imperial standpoint, with 16 full-page illustrations in color.

Golden Book of King Edward VII.: Wise and Kindly Words of His Majesty, 1/ net.

Hincks (Marcelle Azra), *The Japanese Dance*, 2/6

Idler, The, June, 10 cents.

An American monthly magazine of ideas for idle people.

Letters to my Son, 5/ net.

Letters of guidance from childhood to manhood.

Literature, Royal Society of, Transactions, Second Series, Vol. XXIX.

Loch (C. S.), *Charity and Social Life*, 6/ net.

A short study of religious and social thought in relation to charitable methods and institutions.

Pater (Walter), *The Renaissance: Studies in Art and Poetry*, 7/6 net.

New issue.

Statistical Society Journal, May, 2/6

White (William Allen), *The Old Order Changeth*, 5/ net.

A view of American Democracy.

#### Pamphlets.

Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society, Twelfth Annual Report.

King (Rev. James), *Shelter Work among Poor Lads*, 3d.

McTaggart (John M. E.), *Dare to Be Wise*, 3d.

An address delivered before the "Heretics" Society in Cambridge on Dec. 8, 1909.

#### FOREIGN.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Diehl (C.), *Manuel d'Art byzantin*, 15fr.

##### Poetry.

Dejeanne (J. M. L.), *Poésies complètes du Troubadour Marcabru*, 6fr.

With translation, notes, and glossary.

Gregg (F.), *La Chaine éternelle*, 3fr. 50.

##### History and Biography.

Leendertz (P.), jr., *Het Leven van Vondel*.

Has many illustrations, and forms Vol. III. of the *Nederlandsche Historische Bibliotheek*.

Loewenthal (E.), *Mein Lebenswerk auf sozial-politischem, neu-religiösem, philosophischem und naturwissenschaftlichem Gebiete*.

##### Science.

D'Alfonso (N. R.), *Otello Delinquente: Lettura fatta nell'Università di Roma per la fine del corso di Psicologia Criminale nell'Anno 1909-10*.

Fournier (A.), *A propos de la prophylaxie et du traitement de l'Hérédo-Syphilis: Quatre fautes à ne pas commettre*, 3fr.

##### General Literature.

Loti (P.), *Le Château de la Belle-au-Bois-Dormant*, 3fr. 50.

\*\*\* All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

## Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN will publish immediately a new volume by Dr. Andrew Macphail, entitled 'Essays in Fallacy,' and uniform in style and price with his 'Essays in Puritanism,' and 'Essays in Politics.' The contents of the volume are: 'The American Woman'; 'The Psychology of the Suffragette'; 'The Fallacy in Education'; and 'The Fallacy in Theology.'

The publication of Dr. Sidney Lee's 'French Renaissance in England,' the Oxford University Press announces, has been postponed until the early autumn.

THE DELEGATES OF THE CLARENDON PRESS will also publish early next autumn a volume of essays by members of the English Association, dealing with English language and literature. The contributors are Dr. Henry Bradley, Mr. Robert Bridges, Prof. W. P. Ker, Dr. George Neilson, Prof. George Saintsbury, Miss Edith Sichel, and Prof. C. E. Vaughan. The editor is Mr. A. C. Bradley.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK is publishing for the Rev. A. J. Tait, Principal of Ridley Hall, some 'Lecture Outlines on the Thirty-Nine Articles.' The book provides a basis for lectures on the Articles or private study, giving points for discussion and expansion.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON is publishing with Messrs. Cassell his latest book, 'What's Wrong with the World,' which will contain discussions of many subjects, including 'The Fear of the Past,' 'The Enemies of Property,' 'Imperialism,' 'Feminism,' and 'The Romance of Thrift.'

An addition to the now considerable literature of the Scottish Border is announced in 'Rough-Riding Scotts,' by Mr. John G. Galbraith, which Messrs. Walker of Galashiels will publish shortly.

The book deals in the main with reivers and raiding.

DR. W. W. GREG writes:—

"You call M. Feuillerat's 'Lyly' 'the longest monograph, we believe, on any Elizabethan except Shakespeare.' I suppose you are thinking of the poets and dramatists, but even so the book in question cannot compare in length with M. Castelain's 'Ben Jonson,' 953 pages a good deal more closely printed than M. Feuillerat's 598."

'AUSTRALIA, THE MAKING OF A NATION,' is the subject of Mr. John Foster Fraser's new book, shortly to be issued by Messrs. Cassell.

A NEW volume of impressions of Western Canada by Miss Emily Ferguson, under the title of 'Janey Canuck in the West,' is announced by the same firm.

THE BARONESS VON SUTTNER, the author of 'Waffen nieder!' is preparing for early publication a new novel entitled 'Der Menschheit Hochgedanken.' The aim of this work is to direct more attention to mental ideals instead of technical objects.

WE regret to notice the death of the Rev. Dr. C. G. McCrie, a son of Thomas McCrie, the biographer of Knox and Melville. Dr. McCrie, who was a minister of the United Free Church of Scotland, made several contributions to theological and historical literature. His Cunningham Lectures on 'The Public Worship of Presbyterian Scotland' are well known; and his 'Church of Scotland: her Divisions and Reunions,' contains much matter not otherwise available.

DR. W. H. D. ROUSE writes:—

"Another book with two titles is 'What Might Have Been,' republished in a seven-penny edition as 'The Secret of the League.' This admirable satire deserves two editions, but it is rather annoying to buy both, as I did, by mistake."

THE death of the distinguished Hungarian writer Koloman Mikszáth, which is announced from Budapest, is deplored almost as a national misfortune. His popularity in his own country was demonstrated a few weeks ago, when the fortieth year of his literary career was celebrated, and an estate was presented to him by his admirers. He studied law, but soon turned to literature. The thirty volumes of his complete works include several striking stories and descriptions of Hungarian village life, humorous sketches, political satires, and epics.

AT the monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, on May 19th, 109l. 3s. 10d. was granted towards the relief of members and widows of members, and sixteen new members were elected.

TWO recent Parliamentary Papers of interest are: Education, Scotland, Minute providing for Expenditure incurred in carrying out Section 23 of the Education, Scotland, Act, 1908 (4d.); and Irish Universities Act, 1908, Accounts in respect of the Fee Fund Grant (1d.).

WE shall pay special attention next week to Books of Travel, Touring in England, &c.



## SCIENCE

## ROBERT KOCH.

THE death on Saturday last of Prof. Koch deprives the world of one of its foremost champions in the battle against disease which has now begun in real earnest. Born at Klausthal, in what was then the kingdom of Hanover on December 11th, 1843, Robert Koch was one of the thirteen children of a minor official in the Prussian Department of Woods and Forests, and entered the University of Göttingen in 1860. Here he graduated in medicine in 1862, and in 1866 was appointed assistant-surgeon at the General Hospital (Allgemeine Krankenhaus) at Hamburg. Leaving this a few years later, he set up in private practice, first at Langenhagen near Hanover, afterwards at Rackewitz in Posen, and finally at Wollstein in the same province. At all these places he seems to have had partners—among whom was the celebrated Ferdinand Kohn, afterwards Professor of Botany at Breslau—and he was therefore left free to pursue his own studies, which in 1876 turned in the direction of the infant science of bacteriology. Perhaps, as has been claimed in some quarters, this was due to the suggestion of Kohn, who had previously asserted that minute living organisms were the cause of disease.

In 1876 Koch discovered the bacillus of anthrax, a disease that was then causing great loss among the cattle of his native province, and the Prussian Government, ever quick to recognize scientific merit, gave him in return an appointment in the Berlin Sanitary Service, with pay—as the Prussian newspapers of the time noticed with indignation—as large as that of a captain of artillery. After this he had no reason to complain of lack of Imperial favour, and in 1883 he was sent to Egypt and India as head of a Commission to investigate the cause of cholera. This was in consequence of a paper read by him in 1882 before the Physiological Society of Berlin, in which he announced his discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis; and he justified the appointment by returning with the famous comma bacillus or *vibrio*, which was then, and still is, accepted by medical men as the cause of Asiatic cholera. He won thereby a prize of 5,000*l.* offered by the Prussian Government, and he was also raised to the rank of Privy Councillor, and made Professor of Hygiene in Berlin University and Director of the Berlin Institute of Hygiene, a post which he exchanged later for the headship of the Berlin Institute for Infectious Diseases. In 1905 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine and received the Prussian Order pour le Mérite the following year. He had retired from most of his official appointments somewhat earlier. Heart disease, aggravated doubtless, by his many voyages to tropical countries, was responsible for his death in his sixty-seventh year.

Koch's discovery in 1890 of the famous "tuberculin," an injection composed of killed tubercle bacilli in a neutral fluid, first brought him prominently before the general, as distinguished from the scientific public, and a certain cure for phthisis was confidently announced by the press. The result has not justified this conclusion, and the statement made by Prof. Koch to the International Medical Congress held in London in 1900 to the effect that tuberculosis

in domestic cattle was different from the same disease in man, with its corollary, denied by a Royal Commission appointed *ad hoc*, that tuberculous meat could be consumed with impunity, did something to shake the public faith in him as a worker of miracles. Yet the researches of Sir Almroth Wright and others into the nature of opsonins have shown that Koch's invention really opened the door to an entirely new system of treatment by preventive vaccination, and has brought about a fresh departure in medical science. Apart from this, it is as one of the founders of the modern science of bacteriology that Koch's name will live. In pursuit of proofs for his theory that infectious disease is the work of malignant bacteria, he shrank from no toil, and travelled to one plague-centre after another at the risk of his life. Thus at different times he visited South Africa to obtain the bacillus of rinderpest, Central Africa for that of sleeping sickness, and Bombay for that of bubonic plague; while he lived in Toulon through an outbreak of Asiatic cholera in order to perfect his knowledge of the comma bacillus.

The theories of treatment that he founded on his discoveries were not always received with favour by his medical colleagues, and in controversy he lacked adroitness. But the debt of science to him is very great, and he has put into the hands of future generations a weapon for the combat of disease of immense and far-reaching efficiency. In the Temple of Fame Koch's place should be by the side of Harvey, Jenner, and Pasteur.

## SOCIETIES.

**BRITISH ACADEMY.**—May 25.—Mr. S. H. Butcher, President, in the chair.—Prof. J. B. Bury, Fellow of the Academy, read a paper on 'The Imperial Administrative System in the Ninth Century.'

The three centuries after Justinian are marked by paucity of materials for institutional history. During this period (especially in the seventh century and the early part of the eighth) the old administrative system, inherited from the age of Diocletian and Constantine, was profoundly modified; but we do not get a general view of the new official world which resulted till the ninth century, in the 'Taktikon Uspenski' (A.D. 842-856), in an Arabic source (of about the same time), and in the 'Klêtorologion' of Philotheos (A.D. 900). Philotheos is the most important source we possess for this later officialdom, and his work is the proper basis for its investigation, just as the 'Notitia Dignitatum' is the basis for studying the scheme of the administrative service for the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries.

There are two problems: (1) to determine the actual system in the age of Philotheos, (2) to trace the steps by which this grew out of the system existing in the age of Justinian. The primary purpose of Prof. Bury's paper was the former; but it was necessary to deal largely with the latter. Sources for the solution of the second problem were incidental notices in chronicles, Acta Conciliorum, &c.; a few laws; a few descriptions of court ceremonies; and leaden seals (*molybdobulla*). Except in regard to the provincial military commands (Themes) these problems have never been seriously and methodically attacked.

The importance of the subject treated in the paper was illustrated by results as to the financial ministries.

**ROYAL.**—May 26.—Prof. G. Klebs of Heidelberg delivered the Croonian Lecture on 'Alterations of the Development and Forms of Plants as a Result of Environment.'

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.**—May 25.—Mr. E. H. Pember, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. W. Warde Fowler read a paper on the tragic element in 'Julius Cæsar,' of which the object was to suggest that the peculiarity of this play consists in its twofold tragic element. In reading the life of Cæsar in North's 'Plutarch' Shakespeare's

mind became dominated by the idea of the murder of a man of whose astonishing greatness he knew something from tradition; but he found there little to help him in constructing a tragedy after his own heart—Cæsar's life supplied no tragic material. Reading on into the life of Brutus, he found a psychological study of singular interest, which not only served his purpose in this play, but also attracted him to the stories of Hamlet and Macbeth. The result in the case of Julius Cæsar is that the tragic circumstance of the crisis, *i.e.*, the murder of the great man (as compared, *e.g.*, with the death of Duncan in 'Macbeth'), almost overpowers in interest the other tragic element, the character and death of the true hero Brutus. Thus the play stands half-way between the older tragedies concerned with the fall of a great man, and Shakespeare's later tragedies, where, as with Brutus, a man with much good in him becomes the victim of fate through some imperfection of character. The play bears the name of Cæsar because the death of Cæsar is so much the most tragic event in it; but the real hero is none the less Brutus, and not Cæsar, nor "the spirit of Cæsar that lived after him." A discussion followed, in which Sir Edward Brabrook, the Rev. Dr. Rosedale, and Mrs. C. C. Stopes took part.

**METEOROLOGICAL.**—May 25.—Mr. H. Molish, President, in the chair.—The meeting had been postponed from the 18th on account of the late King's death, and an address of condolence and homage was adopted for presentation to His Majesty the King.

A paper on 'The Daily Rainfall at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1841-1903,' by Mr. W. C. Nash, was read. From the statistics given it was shown that the average annual rainfall for the 63 years was 24.19 in. with 157 rain-days. The date with the maximum number of rain-days to its credit is December 5th, while the dates with the least number of rain-days are April 18th and 19th, June 27th, and September 13th. There were 94 occasions during the whole period on which the rainfall exceeded 1 in. in the day. The greatest fall was 3.67 in. on July 26th, 1867.

Mr. L. C. W. Bonacina read a paper on 'Low Temperature Periods during the Winters 1908-9 and 1909-10,' and drew attention to four frosts which stand out prominently, *viz.*: (1) December, 1908, in the South of England; (2) March, 1909, in the South of England; (3) November, 1909, in Scotland and Ireland; and (4) January, 1910, in Scotland and the North of England.

Mr. R. Corless read a paper on 'The Rate of Rainfall at Kew in 1908.'

**HUGUENOT.**—May 25.—Annual Meeting.—Sir William W. Portal, President, in the chair.—The Report of Council was read showing that the losses in the Society by deaths and withdrawals during the past year had been slightly exceeded by the election of twenty-one new Fellows. The Society had issued parts of the eighth and ninth volumes of *Proceedings* and also the 'Témoignages de l'Eglise de Threadneedle Street, 1689-1789,' the latter edited by Mr. William and Miss Susan Minet. The Council hoped to issue during the year the lists of Nationalizations and Denizations from 1603 to 1700, edited by Dr. W. A. Shaw, and a further part of *Proceedings*. The registers of the French Churches of Bristol and Plymouth were also in active preparation.

The President then read his annual address, reviewing the state of the Society, and recording the names of those Fellows who had died during the past session. Special mention was made of the fact that Mr. R. St. A. Roumieu had completed a quarter of a century as Treasurer to the Society, having filled that office since its foundation. Events of interest to the Society occurring during the year were noticed, amongst which were the Calvin Quatercentenary celebrations at Geneva, and the discovery by Dr. C. W. Wallace that Shakespeare had resided with a family of probable Huguenot origin.

The ballot for the election of the Council and officers for the ensuing session was held. Sir William Portal was re-elected President, Col. D. G. Pitcher Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Roumieu Treasurer.

**BRITISH NUMISMATIC.**—May 25.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The President read copies of letters he had written to their Majesties the King and Queen Mary and to H.M. the Queen-Mother, Royal Members of the Society, expressing the dutiful and profound sympathy of the Society with them in their and the nation's loss by the decease of King Edward VII.,

the letters being adopted by the members in silence.

Mrs. K. Arthur-Behenna and Mr. Alfred Rider were elected Members.

The President announced that Mr. John Sanford Saltus, of Broadway, New York, a Vice-President of the Society, had presented it with a sum of 200*l.* for the purpose of founding a gold medal to be awarded triennially by ballot of the members to the author of the contribution to the Society's publications which was considered most worthy of recognition. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Saltus for his generous gift, and rules were passed to carry the scheme into effect.

Mr. Bernard Roth read a paper entitled 'The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland,' in which he illustrated and described 242 varieties of these interesting silver pennies, which were issued from the close of the tenth century to the beginning of the twelfth. For the purposes of his study he had searched the museums and private collections not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark, with the result that, for the first time, a thoroughly representative and almost comprehensive series had been classified, and to a great extent chronologically arranged. New types and varieties were thus added to our knowledge and Mr. Roth was enabled to correct many errors of previous writers on the Hiberno-Danish coinage. An interesting feature was that the designs on these coins were for the most part imitated from contemporary issues in England, and by careful comparison the lecturer was enabled to assign them to approximate dates.

Exhibitions:—Mr. Roth and Mr. Carlyon-Britton, several hundred specimens of the Hiberno-Danish coinage; Mr. W. C. Wells, three similar pennies in imitation of types of Æthelred and Canute; Mr. Oswald Fitch, one of the six known specimens of the gold penny of Henry III., being the variety in which the mint-name is spelt LVNDE; Mr. S. M. Spink, a new method of mounting coins and medals in the form of a bound album; Mr. Henry Garside, a series of nickel and aluminium money recently issued in British West Africa, which clearly demonstrated the unsuitability of aluminium for purposes of currency; Mr. Henry Symonds, Archbishop Wareham's penny of the second coinage of Henry VIII. struck at Canterbury with mint-mark T, hitherto unrecorded, and a Dorchester token of Thomas Evomy, probably issued about 1698; and Major Freer, Messrs. Spink's memorial medal to King Edward VII.

Presentations:—By the National Battle-fields Commission, the tercentenary medal of the founding of Quebec; by the authors, 'Eighteenth-Century Tokens,' Part I., by S. H. Hamer and R. Dalton.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—Annual Meeting.
- Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
- Society of Engineers, 7.30.—The Inspection and Testing of Engineering Materials and Machinery. Mr. C. V. Higgs.
- Aristotelian, 8.—The Nature of Propositions. Mr. Sydney Waterlow.
- Geographical, 8.30.—The Yolo-Cross River Boundary Commission. Southern Nigeria. Major G. F. A. Whitlock; 'Journeys in Southern Nigeria.' Mr. P. A. Talbot.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—Herodity in Tudor and Stuart Portraits. Lecture II. Mr. C. J. Holmes.
- Colonial Institute, 8.—Thoughts on Imperial Defence. Prof. Spencer Wilkinson.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—Malaria. Lecture II. Major Ronald Ross.
- Royal, 4.30.—The Distribution of Velocity in the Beta Rays from a Radioactive Substance. Mr. J. A. Gray; 'The Decrease of Velocity of the Beta Particles on passing through Matter.' Mr. W. Wilson; 'Rate of Emission of Alpha Particles from Uranium and its Products.' Mr. J. N. Brown; 'The Effect of Small Traces of Water Vapour on the Velocities of Ions produced by Röntgen Rays.' Mr. R. T. Lattey; and other Papers.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- Fri. Astronomical, 5.
- Physical, 8.—A Galvanometer for Alternate-Current Circuits. Dr. W. E. Sumner and Mr. W. C. S. Phillips; 'The Positive Electrification due to heating Aluminium Phosphate.' Mr. A. E. Garrett.
- Royal Institution, 9.—The Progressive Disclosure of the Entire Atmosphere of the Sun' (in French). Dr. H. Deslandres.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—Electric Heating and Pyrometry. Lecture II. Prof. J. A. Fleming. (Tyndall Lectures.)

#### Science Gossip.

Mr. G. R. AGASSIZ is collecting material for the life of his father, the late Alexander Agassiz, and would be obliged for the loan of any letters from his father's correspondents in England. Communications should be addressed to him at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers are the Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the National Physical Laboratory for

1909 (1*d.*); Local Government Medical Report, New Series, No. 28 (3*d.*); and Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, Part III., Scientific Investigations (1*s.*).

The death in his sixty-second year is announced from Vienna of Dr. Emil Zuckerkandl, Professor of Anatomy at the University of that town since 1888. He was specially known as an authority on the physiology of the glands, and was the author of a number of valuable works.

HALLEY'S COMET is now in the southwestern part of Leo, where that constellation borders on Sextans, and will pass to the southern side of the equator next Wednesday, with a very slow apparent motion, as it is receding nearly directly from us. When it passed between the earth and the sun early on the 19th ult. a magnetic disturbance of no great intensity was noticed. It is doubtful whether we actually passed through any part of the tail, on account not so much of its insufficient length as of its curvature. Prof. Forbes, however, noticed from a ship in the Mediterranean an abnormal light, probably due to the comet's tail, on the morning of the above day; and a similar appearance, less marked, was noticed by Prof. Franz at Breslau, and in some other places.

In the number of *Nature* for the 26th ult. there is a communication from Mr. Eddington (written on behalf of the Astronomer Royal, who is absent) giving some observations by Halley (not hitherto published) of the comet now known by his name, which have recently been found in a manuscript in the record room of the Royal Observatory. The first was on the evening (at 7h. 29m.) of August 26th, 1682, and there may have been some even earlier, as the book is imperfect. The observations were evidently made with the naked eye, and are chiefly of alignments of the comet with stars, so that their interest now is purely historical. One only of Halley's observations (on September 10th, his last) is published in the 'Historia Cœlestis.'

We have received No. 22 of Vol. I. of the *Publications of the Allegheny Observatory of the University of Pittsburgh*, containing an interesting discussion of the orbit of the spectroscopic binary star  $\beta$  Aurigæ by Mr. Robert H. Baker. The duplex character of this object was discovered in 1889 by Miss Antonia C. Maury in the course of an examination of plates taken with an objective-prism spectrograph at the Harvard College Observatory. The appearance of its spectrum was found to vary from plate to plate; the lines were double at times, and a complete cycle of changes occupied about four days. These facts could be best interpreted as due to two component stars of comparable magnitude, revolving close together about a common centre.

MUCH attention has subsequently been given to this binary, but most of the investigations have had to do with the relative motion of one component with respect to the other; whilst the object of the present paper is "to discuss the two components separately; to co-ordinate with these results the work of other observers, and thus to put the subject upon as complete and definitive a basis as possible." The orbits of the two components round the common centre seem to be very nearly circular, and their masses nearly equal, differing only in the proportion of 1 to 1.02. The period is 3.96 days, with a tendency to increase; this is shared by three other spectroscopic

binaries, which leads Mr. Baker to ask, "Are we not here actually observing the progress of evolution from the spectroscopic to the visual binary?"

ANOTHER circumstance should be noted, which is also found in other cases, i.e., a correspondence between difference in mass and difference in brightness, the component which is slightly greater in mass yielding a spectrum slightly greater in intensity. Each star is probably travelling at the rate of nearly seventy miles a second; and the system is approaching ours at that of about twelve miles a second.

THE Report of the Director (Mr. N. A. F. Moos) of the Bombay and Alibâg Observatories has been issued for 1909. The work relates to the prosecution of inquiries in the departments of terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, and seismology. Astronomical observations are restricted to such as are necessary for time-keeping and the signalling of time for the purposes of navigation.

THE *Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch* for 1912 has appeared. Prof. Bauschinger has been succeeded as editor by Dr. F. Cohn. The data and the tables from which they are deduced remain as in the preceding year. The orbits of no fewer than 682 small planets are tabulated, and ephemerides are given of a large number which come into opposition during the present year. An eclipse of the sun (on the borders of totality and annularity) will pass centrally over Europe and Northern Asia on the 17th of April, and a total one will take place on the 10th of October, the line of centrality of which will cross land only over South America, where the length of totality, however, will be less than two minutes. There will be two small partial eclipses of the moon—on the evening of the 1st of April, and the morning of the 26th of September, the latter invisible in Europe.

#### FINE ARTS

*Titian.* By Charles Ricketts. (Methuen & Co.)—We have read few recent books on painting with as much interest as this one, and of the many writers who have written them, few have approached their task with better qualifications. Mr. Ricketts has enjoyed a very full opportunity of acquainting himself with the works of his chosen painter, and through a great part of his book we enjoy a personally conducted tour of the work of a prolific master. The probable date and present state of each work are described to us by an enthusiast whose intense interest in the subject prevents his ever being dull, and whose mastery of vivid and eloquent phrase never fails. His is perhaps the liveliest and most picturesque example of the *catalogue raisonné* ever penned, and in this not intrinsically attractive by-way of literature his sustained virtuosity compels admiration.

Even at its best, however, a catalogue is inevitably a somewhat pedestrian performance, and we turned with livelier expectation to certain chapters wherein are set forth the author's general conclusions as to Titian's aims and methods and place in the history of art—conclusions formed by a writer of much imaginative insight and based on a considerable practical experience



of the art of painting. Whilst, however, Mr. Ricketts's equipment in this respect is superior to that of most of his brother critics, it would be idle to pretend that it is sufficient. His chapter on Titian's technique stimulates rather than satisfies curiosity, which is, perhaps, as much as any modern writer can achieve. Moreover, we regret that he should have distributed these chapters through the book, instead of gathering them into one organized statement of opinion. He did so doubtless to avoid taxing his readers' attention—not by the length of the *catalogue raisonné*, which will always command, if not reading, at least frequent consultation, but by the sustained exposition of artistic theory, which is admittedly unpopular, and in most hands deservedly so.

This sandwiching of passages of summing-up between passages of evidence is not utilized for purposes of precise reference, and it tends to emphasize a temperamental weakness of the author. He has a style full of life and colour, but inclined to vagueness of general structure; so that when we spoke of these chapters as containing the author's conclusions, we ought rather to have called them the reflections of a man not only too sympathetic for partisanship, but perhaps too generally cultured for conviction. He will not testify against Titian: "I know of no opposition which does not imply some limitation in his opponent;" yet if we look in his pages for the sentence which contains an argument rather than a mere *ipse dixit*, we shall find more to arraign than to maintain the pre-eminence of the father of modern painting.

That part Titian plays in a manner sufficiently damping for his offspring. We live under the shadow of unavoidable comparisons with the complex attainments of a brilliant parent. He sets a pace which we cannot follow, yet we are derided if we do not make the attempt. We are out-matched not so much by any one accomplishment as by the *savoir-vivre* which enabled him to take the measure of the public, not for his own time only, but also for centuries afterwards. Mr. Ricketts calls him the father, not of modern painting, but of modern interpretative painting; but he surely invented a compromise between interpretative painting and the older art of inventive design which discouraged progress in both by presenting ready-made a combination containing just as much of either element as the more cultured public demanded. On another page his school is described as one which, in contrast with that of Michelangelo, "aimed at illusion rather than construction." This distinction is fundamental, and in a sense just; yet, while one would hesitate to put any limits on Titian's potential mastery of this modern art of illusion, it is evident that he was careful not to jeopardize his own success by exploring its possibilities too far. Already perhaps in his hands, as Mr. Ricketts says,

"things ugly by association or from prejudice no longer present the difficulty in painting that they did before the invention of this power to reveal or to withhold by the design in the lighting of the work, and by the conjuring element in the workmanship";

yet not by Titian was any such hazardous experiment tried. Few painters, on the contrary, adhere more cautiously to accepted ideas of what is handsome and distinguished and comfortable. He maintains a certain reliance on the balanced conventional design of the earlier masters, yet evades comparison with their intrinsic superiority by the suggestion that his is a natural, theirs

an arbitrary presentment. This naturalness of aspect, however, we feel to be pushed only to the point of utility, not pursued passionately as an end in itself. It has satisfied several centuries, and, though to-day we might find it insufficient, or, let us say, incomplete, we are induced to wink at its unreality for the pleasure of believing in so pleasant a world as Titian reveals. Viewed from either aspect, he lacks the thoroughness of artists of more intense, if narrower, vision. We feel before one of his works that we are in the presence of two pictures not essentially connected one with the other, but artfully united to produce an impression of overwhelming glamour. He throws dust in our eyes to hide the join, and few there are who refrain from making a fetish of this wonderful, yet fundamentally false reconciliation of different ideals. Paraphrasing Mr. Ricketts's dictum, we might say of this formidable influence that we know of no opposition to it but such as is inspired by some strong and valuable conviction. Mr. Ricketts makes no such opposition, but yields to the hypnotic attraction of the Venetian master, yet not from any intellectual failure to realize his shortcomings. Few, indeed, have expressed in simpler language the case for the other side than he does when he speaks of the typical Venetian as "empirical in his outlook," while with the Florentine "the tendency is rather constructive, treating each element in Art as part of a great poetic language."

#### THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

If modern artists have degenerated, yet the chain of development which links them with the golden age is complete—the change is one of appearance, and not of content, and the mind which fails to discern vitality to-day would have failed equally at any stage in the long progression. In art the old controversies are still waged, though the protagonists may slightly differ. In modern times it is on the whole the British artist who is "empirical in his outlook"; the French, if any, who are constructive and universal; and in the present exhibition at Suffolk Street, despite a shifting of the kaleidoscope, we find no difficulty in recognizing the familiar elements. The art which aims at illusion is no longer, as with Titian, a thing of splendour and display, but is inclined to ally itself with a refinement and delicacy of observation to which we should be sorry not to do justice. Much more in his figure pictures than in his landscapes Mr. Steer is becoming British and empirical in his outlook. When a painter is absorbed in the human interest of a sympathetic sitter, all methods, or any combination of methods, are good, if by luck as much as contrivance they secure the required emotion. *The Muslin Dress* (180) looks, from a human point of view, refined and distinguished compared with most of the work here, yet as a design in paint it is a medley in two modes of expression. The plastic design demands complete realization to be satisfactory, the figure bunched up on the sofa, with the legs foreshortened, offering a clumsy silhouette if it fail to establish itself as a thing in three dimensions. The third dimension, indeed, is almost the dominant one in the design, and demands the closest marshalling of rank after rank of delicately graded tone. To preserve the continuity of this scale of tones—to school the beholder to reliance on the fact that each change of tone is associated with a change of plane—it is

necessary not to confuse the issue by introducing a multitude of other changes of tone produced by quite another set of causes. Local colour, in a word, might wisely be reduced to very few variations of tint, which, recurring at different distances, might corroborate the scale of modelling of the central passage of form. This wise simplification of his problem Mr. Steer has despised. Perhaps in imitation of certain works of Mr. Albert Moore, he has overlaid his design with a wealth of local colour which is not in itself unpleasant, but breaks the thread of the main interest of his work. The arrangement of local colour carries the eye from end to end of the canvas in a movement parallel to the picture plane. The modelling of the figure should establish an equally obvious movement, baldly crossing it at right angles. There is no attempt to co-ordinate these elements pictorially, and they seem to have come together by accident. Failing thus in technical imagination, it is nevertheless full of minor delicacies of execution. Miss Gwen John's *Portrait* (231) has an even more poignant human interest, while for other reasons it also fails technically. We are interested and touched by such works, but do not admire them.

But there is much painting here which we admire a good deal, yet find unsympathetic. Mr. Orpen's wonderful life study, 'A Woman,' (196) is a striking example; his portrait of Mr. Alfred W. Rich (153) a more definitely disagreeable one. Beside its realism, the curiously impassive objectivity of Mr. George Thomson's *Head of a Girl* (211) takes on a look of mysterious aloofness. Of the landscapes by Mr. John Sargent, only the *Moraine* (216) is worthy of the attention which is always accorded to this painter's works. *The Church of Santa Maria della Salute* (163) is not one of the purchases for the Johannesburg Gallery of which Sir Hugh Lane has most reason to be proud. It is oppressive in the sense it gives of great effort and vague intention.

On the other hand, while Mr. Ricketts gravely rebukes modern painters for refusing to study the complex technical processes of a painter like Titian, we are inclined to see in certain English followers of the French impressionists a tendency to utilize for stylistic purposes a simple technique invented originally for purposes of exact representation. They refuse to compromise the logic of that restricted method by introducing means of fuller representation, and abstraction of a sort is thus forced upon them. We may praise in this connexion Mr. Harold Gilman's *Lady on a Sofa* (256), and, to some extent from the same point of view, Mr. Spencer Gore's *Applehayes* (161). Mr. William Orpen's *Rest* (224), moreover, may be the forerunner of a similar development towards greater concentration in the work of this artist. It is compact and vivid, like the work of a more serious Phil May adapted to purposes of decoration.

Among other works worthy of attention in a very interesting exhibition we may mention the *Interior* (201) of Mr. A. McEvoy, and the *Winter Decoration* (263) of Mr. Charles Stabb; the *Interior of a Barber's Shop* (250), by Mr. W. J. Leech; *Lydia* (174), by Miss Josephine Mason; and the nude study (219) by Mrs. Clive Bell. Both Prof. Brown (194) and Mr. C. J. Holmes (239) show unusually harmonious landscapes; but when the latter artist, as in *The Tuscan Maremma* (215) puts a somewhat conventionalized landscape in a purely formal setting of geometric patterning, he should surely not surround that again with the

picture-frame of commerce. The only excuse for the picture-frames to which we are unfortunately accustomed lies in this. The modern picture is purely naturalistic, and has no relation to the wall, and the transition between the two is in some degree softened by interposing a monstrosity but distantly related to either. Mr. Lambert's *Chesham Street* (264) must be praised for the mordant humour with which a pompous gentleman is depicted keeping up his dignity in difficult circumstances.

### 'LES ENFANTS' AT BAGATELLE.

BEYOND the 'Fair Children' exhibition at the Grafton Gallery in 1895, there has been no great special display of children's portraits. The French are fond of the child in public exhibitions, either of portraits or of toys. In 1901 there was an exhibition at the Petit Palais entitled 'L'Enfant à travers les Ages' (see *The Athenæum*, June 22); and a week or so ago an exhibition of 'Les Enfants, 1789-1900: leurs Portraits, leurs Jouets,' was opened at the late Sir Richard Wallace's beautiful residence in the Bois de Boulogne, in the historic Château (now the property of the City of Paris) known as Bagatelle. This is the fourth exhibition held there since the place was acquired by the Municipality.

It is a matter of regret that there are at Bagatelle so few pictures by artists of the Early English School, and that most of those which are there are merely evidences of the poor stuff which finds ready acceptance in Paris as examples of Early English art. The version of Reynolds's famous picture of Mrs. Payne-Gallwey and child known as 'Pick-a-Back,' lent by the Baronne P. de Langlade—of which there is a second version in a French collection—is a poor copy of the beautiful original; whilst the little Romney head of a child is described as a portrait of the son of the pastel painter John Russell, without any authority. The most attractive child portrait in the exhibition by an English artist is M. Brunner's example of Henry Morland, a little lady in a mob cap and white dress with long curls, and this is of such high quality that one suspects that George Morland had a hand in its painting. There are two attractive Lawrence portraits: Madame Girupel's sketch for the picture known as 'Nature' ('The Calmady Children'), and M. Kleinberger's portrait of the little boy who subsequently became Prince Metternich.

Of French artists of the eighteenth century there are eight works attributed to Greuze, and of these the two most important are the Vicomte de Reiset's bust portrait of the Dauphin (Louis XVII.), and the historical group of Mlle. Adélaïde de Beauregard and the Duc Louis d'Orléans. Interesting, too, are the two portraits of Édouard Bertin and Pauline de Gramont. The little-known artist N. B. Lépicie (1745-84) is chiefly represented by M. Wildenstein's delightful group of the Leroy family, painted in 1766, a scene which must have been typical of French family life before the Revolution; the arrangement of the six figures is admirable. The single example of J. B. Perronneau, 'Les Frères Cazenove,' painted in 1780, and also the property of M. Wildenstein, is historically interesting, for the two boys were the sons of a native of Amsterdam who purchased, on behalf of the Dutch East India Company, vast tracts of land in America and founded two towns there. The younger boy (born in 1768) lived until 1856.

Two of the three portraits by Drouais belong to the Vicomte de Reiset, and both are portraits—one at the age of three, and the other at the age of eight—of the Comte de Provence (Louis Stanislas Xavier). From the same collection also come three out of the seven highly finished examples of J. L. Boilly, who, dying in 1845 at the age of eighty-four, falls among the artists of both the eighteenth and the succeeding century. His works here are for the most part of the later period, and his most attractive group is that of 'M. Gautry donnant une leçon de géographie à sa fille,' which was in the Salon of 1814.

There are very few examples of artists of the middle of the nineteenth century, portraits by present-day or recently deceased artists predominating. Many of these have appeared at the Salon or in one or another of the many exhibitions in Paris. One which will attract English visitors is Sir William Boxall's portrait of Whistler as a child, exhibited by Miss F. Birnie-Philip, who also lends Whistler's 'Grenat en or: le Petit Cardinal.' There are portraits by three generations of the Dubuys family which cover just a century of French art, from the birth of Claude Marie Dubuys in 1790 to the death of Guillaume Dubuys last year. Flandrin, Hubert, Henner, Isabey, Gustave Jacquet, J. F. Millet (with a portrait of Georges Millet), Berthe Morisot, Ch. L. Muller, Ricard, Roll, and J. S. Sargent (with 'Les Enfants Paileron') are among the many artists of child life represented in this interesting exhibition, of which, as in former years, a very useful illustrated catalogue is published.

W. ROBERTS.

### DISCOVERY OF EGYPTIAN POTTERY AT PADUA.

THE excavations which have been in progress during the last few years at Padua under the superintendence of Prof. Andrea Moschetti, the Director of the Padua Museum, have, naturally, for their chief object the discovery of the remains of the city during the Roman period. As might be expected, they have been fruitful in many directions, and the results, when classified and arranged, will constitute a valuable addition to the local museum. At the same time interesting finds occasionally occur when foundations are being dug for new buildings in the city. One of the latest has yielded a small collection of pottery that has been acquired by Prof. Moschetti.

This pottery consists mainly of a few pieces of late Roman unglazed wares and portions of a large glazed vase of unmistakable Egyptian manufacture. All being found in the same place, the Roman wares consequently serve to date the Egyptian. The latter belongs to a ware of which various examples have been found in Egypt of late years. The pottery has usually a white porous body covered with a thick vitreous glaze. Sometimes, however, the body is close and compact; in one or two known instances it is a red clay. The glaze is generally a deep-blue colour on the outside of the vessels, and a lighter turquoise blue in the inside. But in one known piece, of finer workmanship than ordinarily occurs, the ground is white, and has the ornamentation marbled in blue and manganese; not unfrequently the ornament is tinted in pale yellow. In nearly every known example of the ware its ornamentation is in bold relief. A similar quality of boldness of design characterizes the shapes of the vessels. Thus one finds a wine-jug having a pro-

nounced globular belly surmounted by a straight neck, and supported by a solid foot, slightly hollowed. Or the vessel may have straight sides and a firm handle, like a substantial mug. Or, again, the vase may be pear-shaped, spouted, set on a firm foot, and having a well-designed handle. In short, in every case one sees that the potter knew exactly what he meant to say, and said it without hesitation or circumlocution. Therefore we are not surprised to find the ornamentation more than ordinarily striking and arresting, its chief motives being zones of fabulous animals, as winged sphinxes, strange birds, centaurs, and other imaginary creatures. These are displayed in foliage equally fantastic. The zones are divided by bands of ornament in which occur the classical egg and dart and the wave motives. These varieties of shape show that the ware was popular in its day, and the differences of style and technique suggest that its popularity extended over a considerable period.

The question arises, What was its period? In Egypt it has been found along with objects unquestionably belonging to the first century of our era. The conventional motives of ornamentation show that it is related to the wares of Naucratis, in which does not occur the egg and dart motive, whereas the wave motive is frequently found in them. It is also common in the Etruscan stela, as in those at the Museum at Bologna, assigned by Brizio to the fifth century B.C. The latter likewise contain a pointed leaf of the same shape as some of those seen in the foliage of the Egyptian ware. The fabulous animals of the pottery also reproduce similar creatures on the stela. Still, it is scarcely possible that our Egyptian ware dates so far back as the fifth century, since fragments of it and "wasters" were discovered in the remains of an ancient pottery fabric which was excavated about a dozen years ago on the site of Memphis, and was certainly not earlier than the first century. A possible solution of the enigma may be that we have here a pottery belonging to a period of reaction against the art of which the Naucratis pottery is representative. In place of the elegance and refinement due to the Greek influence, emanating from Naucratis, which began before the Ptolemaic period, and extended to that of the Roman conquest of Egypt, we have here a native pottery informed with a sterner design and bearing a bolder and more striking ornamentation, while still retaining its old executive mastery. If the art of Naucratis may be said to be saturated with all that is bright and joyous in Greek music and song, then in the more powerful coloration and potent execution of the later ware we may seem to catch some distant echoes of the thunder-tones associated with the tramp of the conquering Roman legions.

Prof. Moschetti's recent find is not the only example of this particular Egyptian ware discovered in Italy. A few pieces of uncertain provenance are in the Naples Museum, and several fragments were found many years ago on the Esquiline Hill, Rome: they are now in the Berlin Museum. But we believe that hitherto no example has been found so far north as Padua, or so well authenticated as to its exact locality and the objects discovered along with it. The most complete representation of the ware was exhibited at the Burlington Club in 1895, and illustrated examples of it occur in the catalogue, plate 17. The Victoria and Albert Museum contains some fragments, and a nearly perfect vase presented by Prof. Flinders Petrie. A few fragments may also be seen in the



Department of Greek Antiquities at the British Museum; and specimens of the Memphis find are in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, presented by the late Sir A. W. Franks. Prof. Moschetti is preparing for publication an illustrated account of his most interesting find.

#### 'D. G. ROSSETTI': UNAUTHORIZED ADDITIONS.

A MONOGRAPH has appeared on 'Dante Gabriel Rossetti' in the 'International Art Series' which bears the imprint of 'T. Fisher Unwin, London, Adelphi Terrace, and Leipzig, Inselstrasse 20.' On the title-page appears 'Dante Gabriel Rossetti, by Arthur Symonds.' The monograph runs to fifty-nine pages. Up to three marks on p. 34, which would ordinarily be taken to indicate a paragraph, the text is Mr. Symonds's. From the aforesaid marks to the end of the text the reader is plunged into an extraordinary farrago of German-English totally unworthy not only of Mr. Symonds, but even of any writer of English whatever. From the idioms encountered it is clear that this part of the work is by a writer with a very poor acquaintance with English who has not had the sense to submit it to any one who knows that language. I give a few examples of the style: 'Hogarth had ferreted out the passions and vices of his times with the eyes of criminalologist [sic].' 'Lawrence understood to do justice to the Lords and Ladies.' 'The sport gave subjects to Frith, the stage and English history to Maclix [sic] and Copley.' 'After all "post-festum" objections of Hunt against Rossetti.' 'Above all, Dante's spirit acted inspiring.' Here is a sentence concerning 'the pre-raphaelitic reformers':—

"Act-painting, but only that, clad in the garb of decency, first entered English art, the delight of shapes, transplanted from the Acropolis to the British Museum, like those Phidias created, increased the taste for such subjects."

Again:—

"A spirit of sweetish romance, and mal-contentment has crept into the English portrait."

Everywhere the punctuation is wild, and the views enunciated—largely crude generalizations—are not those expected from Mr. Symonds.

That one of the few living writers of careful and delicate English prose should have his name inevitably associated with the stuff I have just quoted is a wrong that should not be hidden. The additions are clearly made in Germany, and I think that their quality can hardly be known to the English publisher. From some one, at any rate, an explanation is due. This is distinctly a case for the Authors' Society.

E. HUTTON.

\*\* We strongly support the plea for inquiry concerning what, on the face of it, is a most unwarrantable assumption of an author's name for work not his.

#### BUCKLEY AND OTHER PICTURES.

Messrs. CHRISTIE's sale on Friday, the 27th ult., included works belonging to the late Mr. Abel Buckley, the late Mrs. John Fielden, the late Sir W. Q. Orchardson, and others. A Nasmyth brought the highest price of the day—over 2,000*l*.

Mr. Buckley's collection comprised the following drawings: R. P. Bonington, The Sandy Bed of a River with a cart and figures, 94*l*. D. Cox, Water Tower, Kenilworth, 278*l*. J. W. North, Beyond the Blue Hills, 86*l*. P. de Wint, Tewkesbury, 304*l*.

Pictures from Mr. Buckley's collection: T. Faed, His Only Pair, 294*l*. Sir H. von Herkomer, "Entranced in some diviner mood Of self-oblivious solitude," 535*l*. J. Holland, The Hospital for Mendicants in the Square of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, Venice, 210*l*. J. C. Hook, The Willy Angler, 378*l*. B. W. Leader, On the Banks of the Ivy, O! 278*l*. J. Linnell, Rest, a party of reapers, with their wives and children, seated among the sheaves at the edge of a cornfield, 409*l*. Welsh Drovers crossing a Common, 325*l*. G. Morland, Credulous Innocence, 304*l*. W. Müller, A Landscape, with a church at the edge of a wood, children and dog in the foreground, 115*l*. P. Nasmyth, A View in Surrey, on a winding road in the foreground, under some trees, a man on horseback talking to a peasant, 2,047*l*. Erskine Nicol, The Fly-Maker, 210*l*. J. W. North, Summer Waters, 110*l*. J. Phillip, La Bomba; or, The Wine-Drinker, 430*l*. The Spanish Volunteer, 108*l*. P. F. Poole, Hawthorn-Gatherers, 102*l*. Rosa Bonheur, Collecting Fagots in the Pyrenees, 110*l*. P. J. Clays, Sailing-Vessels on the Meuse, near Dordrecht, 404*l*. J. L. Gérôme, The Blind Beggar, 173*l*. Baron H. Leys, Capestro preaching at Antwerp, 231*l*.

The remaining works were from various collections. Drawings: Turner, Wells Cathedral, the west front of the Cathedral, with figures playing cricket in the foreground, 210*l*. J. Russell, H. Stokes, Esq., in blue coat, with powdered hair, holding a book, pastel, 241*l*. E. Duncan, Shrimping-Boats, Northfleet Creek, 65*l*. Birket Foster, Watering Cattle, 126*l*. D. Cox, Crossing Lancaster Sands, 278*l*. S. Prout, An Old Hulk on the Coast, 60*l*.

Pictures: B. W. Leader, Llyn Quellyn, North Wales, 117*l*. G. Vincent, The Travelling Tinker, 540*l*. P. Graham, Highland Cattle, 304*l*. T. S. Cooper, A Farm, with cattle, horse, and sheep, 225*l*. Raeburn, Portrait of a Girl, in white dress with green sash, ornamenting a vase, unfinished, 535*l*. Lady Seton, in white dress cut low at the neck, hair powdered, 892*l*. Reynolds, Mrs. Waylen, in white dress and mauve cloak, 262*l*. Gainsborough, Squire Bennett, of Cadbury Court, Somerset, in brown coat and yellow vest, powdered hair, 348*l*. Millais, Dew-Drenched Furze, 756*l*. The Fringe of the Moor, 861*l*. G. F. Watts, Hebe, 378*l*. Lawrence, Antonio Canova, in scarlet coat, trimmed with fur, 162*l*. A. Neuhuyss, Saying Grace, 567*l*. Sir W. Q. Orchardson, The Last Dance, unfinished, 567*l*. Sir L. Alma Tadema, Hide and Seek, 315*l*. Vicat Cole, A Showery Day, 252*l*. F. Deffregier, The Marriage Proposal, 1,008*l*. W. P. Frith, Claude Duval, 651*l*. J. C. Hook, Yo! Heave Ho! 215*l*. Hard Lines, a view at Hall Sands, 210*l*. C. Stanfield, Outward Bound, 210*l*.

#### THE BUCKLEY ENGRAVINGS.

THE sale of this collection at Christie's on Monday last was notable for the high prices realized, an example by V. Green fetching over 1,100*l*., and one by J. R. Smith nearly 1,000*l*.

Turner's Liber Studiorum, a complete set of the 71 published plates, all in the first published state, except *Æscalus* and *Hesperie* (R. 66), second state, 388*l*. After Constable: Salisbury Cathedral, by David Lucas, first published state, 63*l*. The Lock and The Cornfield, by the same, first published states, 220*l*. Dedham Vale, by the same, engraver's proof, before any letters, 115*l*. After Reynolds: Mary, Duchess of Ancaster, whole-length, by J. Dixon, first state, 50*l*. Lady Bampfylde, whole-length, by T. Watson, first published state (lot 41), 420*l*.; the same, first published state (lot 42), 777*l*. Hon. Mrs. Beresford, with the Marchioness Townshend and the Hon. Mrs. Gardiner, by T. Watson, first state, 273*l*. Duchess of Buccleuch and Daughter, whole-length, by J. Watson, first published state, 56*l*. Mrs. Carnac, whole-length, by J. R. Smith, first state, 987*l*. Lady Elizabeth Compton, whole-length, by Valentine Green, first state, 504*l*. Oliver Goldsmith, by J. Marchi, first published state, 63*l*. Jane, Countess of Harrington, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 199*l*. Lady Harriet Herbert, by the same, second state, with the publication line, 162*l*. Miss Mary Horneck, whole-length, by R. Dunkarton, first published state, 52*l*. Dr. Johnson, by W. Doughty, first state, 73*l*. Marlborough Family (large plate), by C. Turner, first state, 63*l*. Lady Louisa Manners, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 588*l*. Mrs. Mathew, whole-length, by W. Dickinson, first published state, 682*l*. Hon. Miss Monckton, whole-length, by J. Jacobé, proof, 105*l*. Lady Caroline Montagu as Winter, whole-length, by J. R. Smith, first state,

89*l*. Mrs. Musters, whole-length, the same, first state, 336*l*. Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton, whole-length, by the same, 136*l*. Mrs. Pelham Feeding Chickens, whole-length, by W. Dickinson, fine impression of the only state, 472*l*. Lady Catherine Powlett, by J. R. Smith, first state, 52*l*. Lady Caroline Price, by J. Jones, first state, 172*l*. Sir Joshua Reynolds, as President of the Royal Academy, by V. Green, first state, 78*l*. Isabella, Duchess of Rutland, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 1,155*l*. Mrs. Sheridan as St. Cecilia, by W. Dickinson, first state, 73*l*. Lady Charles Spencer, by the same, first state, 483*l*. Hon. Mrs. Stanhope, by J. R. Smith, first state, 73*l*. Lady Talbot, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 152*l*. Lady Taylor, by W. Dickinson, fine impression of the only state, 199*l*. Viscountess Townshend, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 367*l*. The Ladies Waldegrave, by the same, first state, 777*l*. The total of the sale was 11,214*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*.

#### WAR MEDALS.

ON Wednesday, May 25th, Messrs. Sotheby sold a collection of naval and military war medals, the property of Mr. G. J. Holloway. Among the lots of especial interest were: Army of India Medal, 1 clasp (Poona), 17*l*.; another, 1 clasp (Nagpore), 21*l*. Military General Service Medal, one clasp (Fort Detroit), 10*l*.; another, eight clasps for Peninsular actions, 11*l*. 5*s*. New Zealand medal, 1865, 14*l*. The total of the day's sale was 798*l*. 17*s*.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. DERMOT O'BRIEN has been elected to the Presidency of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, an appointment on which that body is to be congratulated. Mr. O'Brien is young, vigorous, and energetic; and the sterling quality of his work both in landscape and figure painting has placed him in the front rank of Irish artists.

No first-class medal has been awarded at this year's Salon of the Artistes Français. We are glad to note that among those to whom medals in the next grades have been awarded are Mr. Frank Craig and Mr. Charles Riviere, an American artist.

THE exhibition of pictures by contemporary French artists organized by Mr. H. Roberts, Curator of the Art Gallery, at Brighton, will be opened by M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, next Friday, and be on view until August 31st. The entrance will be free, except during the first week, when a charge will be made, the receipts going to the fund for the relief of the victims of the inundations in Paris last February.

The *Burlington Magazine* in an editorial in the June number, evidently written with personal knowledge, places King Edward in his true relation to the fine arts. It points out his diligence in acquiring true knowledge to perform the part required of him, his candid disclaimer of connoisseurship, the pleasure which he took in the history of his treasures, and the good taste which he showed in arranging them.

MRS. HERRINGHAM publishes in writing and drawing the results of her explorations in the excavated halls of Ajanta. Mr. Guy Laking gives a first instalment of three articles on the Noel Paton Collection of Armour, in which he gently exposes its abundant forgeries. Mr. G. F. Hill and Mr. Lionel Cust continue their learned notes on Italian medals and the pictures in the Royal Collections respectively. Mr. Weale draws from his great store of knowledge some interesting conclusions regarding portraiture in pictures by Memline and Jan van Eyck. Mr. Roger Fry welcomes a new school of jewellery in the work of Mrs.

Koehler; and Prof. Holmes discusses Miss Ellen Terry's recent gift of Bastien Lepage's portrait of Irving to the Gallery over which he presides.

SOME three pages of the number are dull, but highly important, for they record in *extenso* the affidavits concerning the wax bust of Flora which accelerated the closing of that rather heated controversy. Among the illustrations are three handsome colour plates: of the Ajanta frescoes; of jewellery; and of the hilt of the sword of Battle Abbey.

*The Journal of the Imperial Arts League*, issued by the League from its offices, 15 Great George Street, Westminster, is now out, and, being the first number, is occupied chiefly with details concerning the rules and uses of this enterprising body. The *Journal* is excellently printed and produced, and reports that "the members now number between six and seven hundred, and new applications for membership are almost daily coming in."

DURING the recent exhibition of eighteenth century French art at Berlin collectors were excited by the announcement that the German Emperor's famous picture by Watteau, 'L'Enseigne de Gersaint,' is not the original, but a copy. The original was claimed to be the version in the possession of M. Michel-Lévy. A number of articles appeared on the subject in the French and German papers. M. Alvin-Beaumont has just published an exhaustive essay on the subject, in which the histories of the two claimants are fully traced, and illustrations given not only of the two pictures, but also of Pater's copy and one of a contemporary engraving after Watteau. M. Alvin-Beaumont shows that the Emperor's picture has the best claim to be the original.

M. LOUIS AUGUSTE HIOLIN, the sculptor, whose death at the age of sixty-three is announced from Silly-la-Poterie, was a native of Septmones (Aisne), and studied under Aimé Perrey, Jouffroy, and Viollet-le-Duc. He took part in the Franco-German War, and was for some time a prisoner at Magdeburg. He was a *sociétaire* of the Artistes Français, receiving medals in 1879, 1885, 1889, and 1900. His notable works include the monument at Soissons erected to the memory of the defenders of 1870 and the statue of Racine at Ferté-Milon.

By the death on Wednesday last of Sir Francis Seymour Haden at the age of eighty-two the world of art loses one of its keenest and most accomplished etchers. Sir Francis wrote books on his favourite pursuit and on Rembrandt, and his own etched work which has been carefully catalogued is treasured in many quarters.

AMONG the prizes in the gift of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres is that of Louis Fould (5,000fr.), which is confined to the best work on the history of the art of drawing up to the end of the sixteenth century. This year it has been divided into four, the Comte Alexandre de Laborde receiving 1,500fr. for his 'Manuscrits et Peintures de la Cité de Dieu,' and other portions going to Messrs. J. Halod and Gustave Fougères for their 'Sélinote,' to Messrs. L. Lutz and P. Perdriget for their 'Speculum Humanae Salvationis,' and to M. G. Migeon for his 'Arts du Tissue.'

One of the most important collections of drawings by Old Masters to occur for sale for some time is that of M. Henri Duval of Liège, which Messrs. Frederik Muller & Co. of Amsterdam will offer at auction on the 22nd and 23rd inst. The works are chiefly

by Dutch, Flemish, and French artists, but there are a few by English artists, e.g., a whole-length figure of a young lady in white robe and black veil by R. Cosway, and a characteristic drawing of a bachelor's drinking-party by Rowlandson. Several of the drawings have passed through English collections, such as those of Wellesley, Mayor, and Warwick.

THE same firm are holding two important sales at Doolenstraat 16-18, Amsterdam, from the 13th to the 15th inst., and on the 16th and 17th. The first will be occupied by the sale of the library of Pastor Lütge of Amsterdam, which is rich in works of the Reformation period and other theological literature. The second, also from the Lütge Collection and another property, includes a fine set of 'Albums Amicorum' (sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries), MSS. with miniatures, historical and genealogical documents, and numerous autographs. The catalogue contains some good reproductions of these treasures.

THE 'Lagercatalog 585' of Messrs. Baer & Co. of Frankfurt is devoted to 'Incunabula Xylographica et Typographica, 1455-1500.' The catalogue is admirably produced, with a wealth alike of references and illustrations, and many of the items are of great rarity. Thus we light in the first pages on a full description of the first edition of the celebrated Catholicon of Mayence (1460).

THE May number of the *Monatshefte* contains an interesting contribution to the history of the schools of Aragon and Navarre by Dr. A. Mayer. The writer gives some account of the frescoes in the chapter-house of the monastery of S. Juan de Jerusalem at Villanueva de Sijena, perhaps the most important series of mediæval frescoes existing in Spain; and he touches upon other frescoes and altarpieces at Tudela, Tarazona, Sigüenza, Daroca, and in the convent of S. Millan de la Co alla, the painters of which must still be classed as anonymous. Among fifteenth-century works by known masters, Dr. Mayer refers to the great retablo at Tudela by Pedro Diaz Oviedo; to another at Tarazona, possibly by a pupil of this master; and to the altarpiece of St. Catherine in S. Pablo at Zaragoza, of c. 1470, by Bonanat de Ortija. Regarding the last-named master he points out that there must have been two painters of this name at Zaragoza in the fifteenth century, for the author of the S. Pablo altarpiece was certainly not identical with the master who was paid for an altarpiece in 1430, and who died about 1492.

IN the *Cicerone* (Heft 9) the same writer discusses the collection of Don José Lazaro Galdeano at Madrid, which contains some important examples of the Spanish Primitives, such as the triptych by Juan Hispalense (Juan of Seville, c. 1440), and another from Avila by a painter of the School of Castille; the portrait of Juan de Castilla by a follower of Memline; and the Aragonese panel of the Madonna and Child with angels and the donor, Sperandeu de Sancta Fé, dated 1439, which originally formed the centre of a large altarpiece. This charming picture Dr. Mayer reproduces in the *Cicerone*, while in the *Monatshefte* he illustrates the primitive Madonna of the Stadel Institute at Frankfurt by an anonymous painter of Aragon, whom he considers to have been the master of the painter of the Galdeano panel. This collection appears to be exceptionally rich in works of the School of Aragon, and among them we may note further two panels of saints c. 1460, which show some con-

nexion with the very beautiful and characteristic Madonna standing before a hedge of conventionally treated roses, in the collection of Don Mariano de Pano at Zaragoza, and a Crucifixion with saints showing French influence. The gradually awakening interest in the Spanish Primitives will doubtless lead to many important discoveries.

THE GALDEANO COLLECTION, according to Dr. Mayer, also contains a number of English portraits—Gainsborough, Reynolds, Hoppner, Raeburn, Romney, and Lawrence are all represented—as well as a fine Constable.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

Sat. (June 4).—Miss M. Cameron's Spanish and other Pictures, Mr. T. McLean's Galleries.  
— Summer Exhibition, Private View, Goupil Gallery.

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*La Sonnambula*, *La Bohème*.

WHEN 'La Sonnambula' was first given in London seventy-seven years ago, the writer of a notice in *The Harmonicon* declared that the music was "of the most flimsy kind, and worthless in every sense of the word, whether as relates to art or to the theatre." It is refreshing to find such a frank criticism at a time when Italian opera was in its palmy period; for Wagner had not as yet exposed its weaknesses by producing works of a far higher character.

Bellini's opera is no longer regarded seriously. It is virtually a vocal recital with stage accessories. The public goes to hear the prima donna. Last Thursday week Madame Tetrassini sang the florid Amina music with her usual skill and brilliancy.

On Monday Madame Melba made a first appearance since her return from Australia. Puccini's 'La Bohème' was the opera selected, and her impersonation of Mimì was excellent; it is a part which she plays with evident satisfaction. Her voice too, was in the finest condition, so that her triumph was complete. The performance generally was good. Signor Campanini conducted.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S.—*Werther*.

MASSNET's lyric drama 'Werther' was produced by Mr. Beecham yesterday week. This work was given at Covent Garden in 1894 with M. Jean de Reszké in the name-part, but it did not prove a success. It does not, indeed, contain elements conducive to popularity. But much of the music is interesting, and throughout admirably scored; moreover, since the two chief characters are unhappy from the beginning down to the very end, it is surprising how, with few light episodes by way of contrast, Massenet sustains, nay increases, the musical interest. The per-



formance (with the exception of the orchestral playing, which was very fine) left much to desire. Madame Zélie de Rusan was the Charlotte, and Mr. Ellison van Hoose the Werther.

### Musical Gossip.

THE CARDIFF FESTIVAL will be held from the 19th to the 24th of September, under the conductorship of Dr. F. H. Cowen.

We congratulate Mr. Henry J. Wood on his appointment as conductor of the Birmingham Triennial Festival. He succeeds Dr. Hans Richter, who occupied that post for twenty-five years.

At the last concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, at Queen's Hall on May 30th, the programme included Mr. A. von Ahn Carse's Symphony in G minor, which was performed last October at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Festival, and the excellence of the music and the able scoring were fully revealed under the conductorship of Herr Nikisch. Mr. Carse was indeed fortunate in having his work presented in such a masterly manner. The vivid renderings of Weber's 'Euryanthe' Overture and Brahms's 'Variations on a Haydn Theme' deserve mention. Herr Nikisch, like Dr. Richter, produces strong results by very simple means, but of course he has a body of players able and anxious to carry out to the full his intentions.

MR. THOMAS QUINLAN announces an autumn tour with Mr. Beecham's company and orchestra, to begin at Blackpool on September 5th, and end on November 12th at Brighton. Important cities in England, Scotland, and Ireland will be visited.

M. WECKERLIN, whose death was mentioned last week, was active both as composer and as writer. He wrote symphonic poems, a symphony, and orchestral suites but will be best remembered by his 'Échos du Temps passé,' and his 'Bergerettes' of the eighteenth century. He published a history of 'Chansons populaires de France' and 'Chansons populaires de l'Alsace,' of which department he was a native; also three volumes entitled 'Musciana,' a collection of out-of-the-way facts and curiosities.

THE YORK MUSICAL FESTIVAL will take place on July 20th and 21st, two concerts each day. The first will include works by Sir Edward Elgar, also the fourth ('King Olaf'), and these will be conducted by the composer. At the third concert a new Dramatic Suite by Mr. Granville Bantock will be produced under his direction. Mr. T. Tertius Noble, the Cathedral organist, will conduct the second concert ('Elijah') and the third, the programme of which includes Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto (Miss Fanny Davies). The singers will be the Misses Agnes Nicholls and Phyllis Lett and Messrs. Gervase Elwes and Herbert Brown.

CANDIDATES for the examinations of the Guildhall School of Music have hitherto been confined to pupils. In future outsiders will be admitted.

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Box. Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.  
Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.  
Mon.-Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
Mon.-Sat. Mr. T. Beecham's Opera Season, His Majesty's Theatre (Matinée on Saturday, 2.30).

Mon. Miss F. von Etlinger and E. Spravka's Concert, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— Misses Muriel Scott and Jean Buchanan's Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.  
— Messrs. J. du Mont and E. Simon's Pianoforte and Cello Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.  
— Balalaika Orchestra Concert, 8.15, St. James's Hall.  
— Madame Maria Freund's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— Misses S. Fife and E. Eggar's Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.  
Tues. M. J. Hollman's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.  
— Miss Marguerite Babelian's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.  
— Miss Janet Spencer's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— Miss Evelyn Winter's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— Miss Marjorie Wigley's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.  
Wed. Miss Fanny Davies's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.  
— M. Saint-Saëns's Orchestral Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
— Fraulein Willi Kewitsch and Mr. O. Harvey's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.  
— London Trio, 3.30, Eolian Hall.  
— Miss Lily West's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.  
— Messrs. Busoni and Mark Hambourg's Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.  
Thurs. Mr. Bettmar Dressel's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
— Miss K. Parlow's Violin Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.  
— Mr. D. Tovey and Señor Casals's Concert, 3.15, Eolian Hall.  
— Mr. Alfred Kastner's Harp Recital, 8.30, Salle Erard.  
— Miss Florence Shees's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.  
— Miss Mathilde Verne and Dr. Lierhammer, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.  
Fri. Miss K. Jones's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
— Miss Elena Gerhardt's Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.  
— Miss Edith Kirkwood's Songs by British Composers, 8.30, Eolian Hall.  
Sat. Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.  
— Mr. Joska Szizeti's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

### DRAMA

#### THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S.—'Judge Not'—a Drama in Two Acts. Translated by P. J. Duchesne from 'L'Enquête' of Georges Henriot.

THIS is one of M. Antoine's Paris successes, and its author may certainly be credited with earnest intention. It is a very serious and interesting play, meant to turn, like 'La Robe Rouge,' on the defects of the French judicial system. But, in point of fact, its story is really concerned with an accident rather than an inevitable feature of Gallic justice, and, good acting drama though it makes, its appeal must be described as more or less sensational, just as its interest is largely physiological.

The first act promises a tragedy of legal inequity. There we see an examining magistrate taking advantage of his powers of preliminary investigation to weave a net of circumstantial evidence round a prisoner obviously innocent. The President of the Courts has been brutally murdered, and on the body were found letters implying an intrigue between the dead man and the prisoner's wife. Armed with these, the magistrate works on his victim's jealousy till the husband admits that he has had quarrels with his wife, and after one of these passages dashed out of doors on the very night, and close to the scene, of the murder. He can establish no alibi, and things look black for him; but his wife, though she has had to confess her infidelity before him, is staunch in his defence, and suddenly accuses the magistrate himself of being the criminal.

The charge, preposterous though it seems, gradually gains colour. The magistrate was in the President's company shortly before the affair occurred. A stick such as he possesses might have been the instrument of murder. The crime may well have been the work of an epileptic, done in an interval of aphasia. It seems

as if the President must have been murdered before the magistrate parted from him. Can he himself, he asks in agitation, be afflicted with epilepsy? Can he have killed his friend? The answer comes as the curtain falls, for the magistrate is overtaken by an epileptic seizure.

Rarely has Mr. H. B. Irving been seen to better advantage than in the part of the magistrate who is, unknown to himself, the subject of mental disease. He contrasts most happily the inquisitorial and authoritative airs of the judge with the distress of the self-discovered criminal, and he is careful not to over-emphasize either side of the character. His best support comes from Miss Edyth Olive, who delivers the wife's confession with genuine emotional intensity.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Martin Harvey in 'Richard III.'

It is fitting that 'Richard III.' should be given once more at the house which saw the last great revival of the play, but it is difficult for those who remember Irving's performance to accept Mr. Martin Harvey's. Irving's genius and personality seemed peculiarly in sympathy with the character. The flamboyant qualities of his art, his sardonic humour, his capacity for suggesting the grim or the grotesque or the diabolical, were of the greatest assistance to him in this part. He magnetized his audience. No good purpose would be served by establishing comparisons between the new and the old Richard, but this much may be said without offence, that Mr. Harvey's Richard fails to be magnetic.

After all, the Crookback Prince, as Shakespeare drew him, fantastic creation though he may be, is great and terrible in his very villainy. His is a masterful and dominating, if warped nature. He has a passion—it is his only passion—for power. He is resolved to avenge his ill-treatment by fate, and all the misery his misshapen frame has brought him, by playing with the lives of feeblers, though better-favoured mortals than himself. That side of him Mr. Harvey does not seem to realize. Cunning, hypocrisy, malignant humour—these features the actor touches in, but only lightly and superficially; and there are moments when the man seems more like a practical joker than a deliberate artificer of evil. His might almost be a comic part, so much does the new Richard accentuate his by-play, so ready is he to emphasize his points by what falls little short of buffoonery. And so, until he reaches such a scene as the vision scene, where he acts with real intensity of feeling, he never seems to be quite serious or to allow his audience to take him seriously.

How far Mr. Harvey's choice of make-up may have affected his reading might be worth speculation. He makes his Richard a dapper, gorgeously dressed, handsome prince who would be shapely but for a slight limp, and swaggers like any

filibuster of romance. His pretty appearance and gay attire mock at his own descriptions of his deformity, and make them seem unreal. His courtship is that of a D'Artagnan rather than an ogre. The strength, the implacable will, the devilish brutality of the man are missing. The performance has much picturesque and melodramatic charm, but it is not Shakespeare's Richard.

### IRISH DRAMA.

THE story of Deirdre seems to exercise a spell over Irish playwrights. One of the most romantic of the sister-island's legends, it has affinities with the tragic tale of 'Paolo and Francesca,' for it shows young love defying the tyranny of age and dying in defence of its ideals. Such a theme is just of the kind to fascinate writers feeling their way towards a new national drama. At any rate, in the last few years we have had three plays from Ireland dealing with the subject. It is with the third of the series that the Irish National Theatre Society opened its season in London at the Court on Monday.

'Deirdre of the Sorrows' was the last work of J. M. Synge, and, though completed in the rough, never had the advantage of his finishing touches. What the lack of such revision may have meant to the piece it is hard to say. There seems rather more of scenario, illustrated by beautiful dialogue, than compact drama about Mr. Synge's tragedy. The impression may be due to the fact that he chose to treat of the whole history of Deirdre and Naisi, instead of, as did Mr. Yeats, the climax of their career. It is likely that the legend in its entirety lends itself better to epic than to stage treatment.

What is true is that Mr. Synge has rarely, if ever, achieved more exquisite phrasing and rhythm than in this play; on the other hand, the action seems to be constantly halting. The characters deliver themselves—all alike—of beautiful imagery and rhetoric, but the drama has to wait upon their eloquence. There are passages, however, which make a direct and poignant appeal to the emotions. When Deirdre overhears her young husband confessing that his love for her may wear out in the course of years, we are made to feel the pathos of her situation. When, again, the heroine, after being lured back home by the promises of her old lover, King Conchubar, finds that his hospitality involves death to her husband and the appropriation of her person, we feel indeed the beat of the wings of tragedy. But for the most part we have the idea that the author took more pains to get music into his writing than swift movement into his story.

The players at the Court reveal once more that appreciation of the cadence of Irish prose which they have taught us to expect of them. The modulation, for instance, of Miss Maire O'Neill's rich, deep voice furnishes constant pleasure, and, though it is possible to conceive of a Deirdre with more passion than she shows, we could hardly have one more beautifully patient or attractive. Mr. Fred O'Donovan (Naisi), Mr. Arthur Sinclair (Conchubar), and Miss Sara Allgood are also efficient members of the cast. Perhaps, however, these Irish actors are less monotonous and show to better account, when they can use their gifts of comedy, as in Lady Gregory's plays.

### Dramatic Gossip.

GRANTED high spirits in the acting, there is always pleasure to be derived from such a capital cape-and-sword melodrama as 'Don César de Bazan.' Mr. Lewis Waller, who is not new to the play, and has just revived it at the Lyric, in Mr. Gerald du Maurier's version, is able not only to supply these requisites himself in the title-part, but also to infect his companions with his own energy. The result is a very enjoyable evening's entertainment, in the course of which a fantastic and exciting story is carried through at such a rate that the audience is not given time to note the extravagances and improbabilities, much less to realize that Don César himself is a man of contradictions.

PERHAPS Mr. Waller and his associates lay rather too much stress on the farcical and burlesque sides of the play. Don César is almost a mock-heroic hero, but he hardly be allowed to laugh at himself, as he nearly does at the Lyric. The pride of haughty Spain, in the case of the King and Don José, might have been allowed a little more prominence. But we cannot have everything on our stage, and Mr. Waller's performance is so full of vivacity and gusto, and he is so well supported by Mr. Haviland as Don José, Mr. Leon Quartermaine as the King, and Miss Madge Titheradge as Marita, that it seems ungracious to complain.

It has been decided to hold a Summer Festival at Stratford of three weeks, from July 25th to August 13th. Mr. and Mrs. Benson and their company will present many of the plays of Shakespeare, several being given in the open air; and 'The Piper' (the prize play which was postponed) will be produced on July 27th.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. F. R.—C. C. S.—H. W.—J. T.—J. E. A.—Received.

E. ST. J. F. (Florence)—Not suitable for us.

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**NOTES ON BOOKS:**—Mr. Tucker Brooke's "Marlowe"—"Folk-Stories from Southern Nigeria."

Booksellers' Catalogues.  
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## LAST WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

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## WHAT CONSTITUTES GOUT?

### THE EFFECTS OF URIC ACID.

There are few families in this country that do not number amongst their members one or more gouty subjects, either by inheritance or by acquirement. This statement, may be received with a certain amount of scepticism, but it is, nevertheless, true.

It is generally conceded that in England gout is more prevalent than in any other country in the world, and in England it is far more common than is generally supposed. Some people have an idea that gout is solely an hereditary affection. Certainly in the greater proportion of cases, 75 to 80 per cent., the malady is inherited; but gout can also be acquired, and, unfortunately, with alarming facility. It is such an insidious disorder that it is only by the utmost vigilance that its presence can be detected.

For instance, the first notifications of the formation of the gouty habit frequently consist of no more striking or alarming symptoms than apparently those of ordinary indigestion, accompanied by headache, flatulence, heartburn, and acidity, with pain in the region of the liver and a sense of repletion after eating. These symptoms are an evidence that an excess of uric acid is accumulating in the system.

### GOUT'S INSIDIOUS APPROACH.

If only the presence of uric acid could be detected at this early stage, it would be an easy matter to check its further accumulation, and to prevent the development of gout by the administration of Bishop's Varalettes, which are powerful uric acid solvents and eliminants. This remedy dissolves the uric acid, and sweeps it right out of the body. Neglect of this precautionary measure means that the uric acid goes on accumulating, and is carried by the circulation into the remotest parts of the body, solid deposits being thrown out here and there by the blood, principally in the joints, but also in the muscles, tissues, and organs. At first the presence of these deposits may be manifested only in slight irritation of the skin, and a burning sensation with or without redness. Following this, small lumps form just under the skin, especially near the finger-joints, around the ankles, on the eyelids, and outer rims of the ears. These nodules are concretions of uric acid, and are clear evidence of the growing impregnation of the system by this injurious substance. Next come shooting pains of very short duration in the muscles and joints.

At this stage in the progress of gouty suffering the value of Bishop's Varalettes can be demonstrated very clearly. Soon after their administration is commenced, a diminution in the size of these lumps will be noticed, and their final disappearance will be practical evidence that the claims of Bishop's Varalettes to be powerful solvents and eliminants of uric acid are indisputable. The dispersal of pains and inflammation, and relief from stiffness which also follow the use of Bishop's Varalettes at this early stage of goutiness are due to the removal of surplus uric acid from all parts of the body.

### OTHER GOUT MANIFESTATIONS.

Acute gout is confined to the joints, which, during an attack, are for several days greatly swollen and excruciatingly painful. Chronic gout is known under the different names of rheumatic gout, rheumatoid arthritis, and chalky gout. It may not be so painful as acute gout, but it causes as much, if not more, suffering, because the enormous swellings in the joints and the stiffness becomes permanent. Gouty rheumatism is marked by considerable pain and stiffness in the muscles. Lumbago attacks the muscles of the loin, and is attended with dull, persistent, aching pain. Irregular gout comprises sciatica—with its burning, stabbing pain down the thighs and legs; neuritis, affecting in a similar way the arms and hands. Gouty eczema, caused by uric acid in the skin, is one of the most distressing and persistent forms of irregular gout. All these uric acid disorders are kept absolutely at bay by the occasional use of Bishop's Varalettes.

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